JANUARY. 1783. THE NUMB. 2744.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1783.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be Sold, on FRIDAY, the 17th Inſtant, at Ten o' Clock in the Morning, at the Old Goal,

113 Boxes WINDOW GLASS.

Attached by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED in the laſt Veſſels from EUROPE, *and* TO BE SOLD, *by*

WILLIAM MILLER,

At his STORE, *in* FRONT-STREET, *the Corner of* GRAY'S-ALLEY, *between* CHESTNUT and WALNUT-STREETS,

A neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

[Particulars in our next.]

Imported in the laſt veſſels from EUROPE, and now opening for ſale, on very reaſonable terms, by

HARTSHORNE & LARGE,

At their STORE in Second ſtreet, next door above Chriſt-Church,

An Aſſortment of Merchandize.

[Particulars in our next.]

Sixth day of Firſt Month, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, on the 17th inſtant, at the late dwelling-houſe of William Calvert, deceaſed, in Mountholly,

Sundry Houſhold GOODS, viz.

LOOKING-GLASSES, a mahogony couch and writing deſk, a caſe of walnut drawers, chairs, dining table, braſs kettles, iron pots, pewter, &c. a good ſilver watch, and a few clockmaker's tools, ſundries of ironmongery, caſtings for a rag-wheel, one pair of large ſteelyards, a bake-oven, bake-irons, and iron-backs, a valuable horſe, a colt and young heifer, ſaddles, bridles, and ſundry farming utenſils. The vendue to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the conditions of ſale made known, by

¶ 1 w. MARTHA CALVERT, Executrix,
URIAH WOOLMAN, Executor.

M E A T

Taken in to SMOKE by

JOHN JONES,

In Market-ſtreet, next door to the Old Jail.

Firſt Month, 9th, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, lying in Lebanon townſhip, Hunterdon county, in Weſt New-Jerſey, about 6 miles from the river Delaware, and about the ſame diſtance from the Union Iron-works, and one mile and an half from Change-Water-Forge, containing 335 acres, of which 60 or 70 acres are cleared, and incloſed with good fence, chiefly cheſtnut, including about 10 acres of cleared meadow ground, there being alſo 30 or 40 acres of ſwamp, ſuitable for meadow; the woodland is well covered with timber. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, barn, bearing orchard, and other improvements; now in the tenure of Philip Metler, whoſe leaſe will expire next ſpring. For terms of ſale, apply to ANTHONY SYKES, of Cheſterfield, in the county of Burlington. If not ſold before the 8th day of the Fourth Month (called April) next, it will on that day be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt bidder, at the Union Iron-works. ¶ t. b. c.

THE Subſcriber takes the liberty thus to inform his friends, and acquaintance in particular, and the public in general, That he has furniſhed himſelf with materials of the firſt and beſt quality for carrying on the trade or buſineſs of ſaddle, bridle, collar and harneſs-making, which buſineſs he carries on in all its various branches, at his ſhop formerly occupied by his brother Joſeph Lownes, deceaſed, in the townſhip of Springfield, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania. He flatters himſelf that by his care and attention to buſineſs and reaſonable prices for his work, he will be able to give full ſatisfaction to thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, which favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by their ready friend to ſerve,

Jan. 8, 1783. ¶ HUGH LOWNES.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Elfrith's-alley, on the firſt inſtant, an apprentice Lad, named WILLIAM HENSLEY, a comb-maker by trade, he is about 13 years and an half old, middling tall for his age, black ſtrait hair, fair complexion and thin viſage; had on, when he went away, a purple ſailor's jacket, black breeches, and brown yarn ſtockings, a good ſhirt, and a hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Jan. 15, 1783. ¶ JACOB BINDER.

N. B. He returned home ſince the above date, but went off again, and took with him a red ſailor's jacket, and a pair of blue trowſers.

THESE are to acquaint you my brethren and ſiſters, viz. John Flenney, John Henry Flenney, Elizabeth Miller, Catherine Flenney and Mary Flenney, that I am in health, and live in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, Pennſylvania, with William Hallowell, jun. It would be a pleaſure to me to hear from, and more to ſee you, and that you were as I have expreſſed I am, it being now upwards of nine years ſince I have ſeen either of you. If this ſhould come to your view, pleaſe to ſend an account of your preſent ſituation by writing, or otherwiſe. Pleaſe to direct to William Whitebread, living in Second-ſtreet, in Philadelphia, a little above the Market-place, to the care of the above named William Hallowell, for John Jacob Flenney. I remain your loving brother,

Jan. 7, 1783. ¶ JOHN JACOB FLENNEY.

Lancaſter, January 6, 1783.

WAS committed to the goal of this county, on the 18th day of September laſt, a Negroe Wench, who calls herſelf POLLY HEANS, is about 20 years of age, 4 feet 6 inches high, and has with her a Mulatto child, about 6 months old. The owner or owners of ſaid wench and child, are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away in ſix weeks from the above date, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged agreeable to law, by HUGH CUNNINGHAM, Goaler. ‡

Richland townſhip, Bucks county, Dec. 27, 1782.

FOUR-PENCE Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, this day, a ſervant Lad, named WILLIAM GORDON, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, ſandy hair; had on, when he went away, a light coloured jacket, and a ſtriped under one, alſo ſtriped trowſers of the ſame, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings, and two ſhirts. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, paid by CASPER JOHNSON.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, healthy NEGROE WOMAN, about 20 years old, and her Male CHILD, about 9 months old; ſaid to be part of the eſtate of John Wright, late of Moyamenſing, deceaſed. JOHN LEE, Acting Executor.

N. B. If ſaid Negroe Woman and Child are not ſold before the 16th inſtant, they will on that day be ſold by public Sale, at Mount-Pleaſant, near Mountholly, New-Jerſey, preciſely at three o'clock in the afternoon. Jan. 1, 1783.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

EVERY number of the Freeman's Journal is filled with opprobrious epithets againſt a certain ariſtocratic junto, and the fears of the people of Pennſylvania are kept awake, by alarms rung weekly in their ears of their being ſwallowed up by an *Ariſtocracy*---that is, by a *power lodged perpetually in the hands of a few men.* The danger from a monopoly of power in a few hands is very great, and Pennſylvania has the happineſs of ſeeing herſelf at laſt delivered from (not ſimply the fear) but from the actual power of one of the moſt tyrannical *ariſtocracies*, that ever exiſted under a free conſtitution.

Let us examine the conduct of the late rulers of Pennſylvania, and we ſhall find that their uniform practice has been to preſerve the power of the State in a *few* hands.

The Hon. George Bryan, Eſq; after ſerving three years as Vice Preſident, was put into the Aſſembly; but as this poſt was of a ſhort lived duration, and not ſufficiently profitable, he was elevated to a ſeat on the bench.

Joſeph Reed had no ſooner finiſhed his career of power as Preſident, than an attempt was made to make him an Aſſemblyman, and a member of Congreſs.

Jonathan Sergeant no ſooner reſigned his Attorney Generalſhip, than an attempt was made to poke him into Congreſs.

Joſeph Gardiner, after having ſerved his tour of honor as an Aſſemblyman and Counſellor, agreeable to the ariſtocratic ſyſtem, was voted for by the ſupporters of ariſtocracy laſt year as a member of Congreſs.

The Hon. Thomas M'Kean, after filling the office of Chief Juſtice for ſix years, was voted for laſt year as Counſellor for Cheſter County, in order to be made Preſident of the State. Joſeph Reed, it is generally ſaid, was to have ſucceeded him as Chief Juſtice.

Thus it appears that theſe *five* men, with a few underlings, have had the *whole* power of the State, legiſlative, executive and judicial, in their hands for near ſeven years. Their heads have ſcarcely had time to cool, from the heat they have acquired by the rapidity of their movements from one office of truſt and power after another.

I do not deny a proper ſhare of merit to each of theſe men in the courſe of the revolution. Four of them, I believe, are indiſputable whigs; but it is happy for Pennſylvania, that ſhe can boaſt of many hundred citizens, who have diſcovered as much love for their country as any of them, both by their actions and ſufferings during the preſent ſtruggle for liberty.

Our Conſtitution ſays, that there ſhall be a rotation in the power of the State, in order to train a greater number of men to public buſineſs, and the reaſon given for a change in the counſel every year is, to prevent the danger of an "inconvenient ariſtocracy." Now, ſurely, theſe men violate the ſpirit of the Conſtitution, when they confine all the honors and poſts of profit of the State to a few hands. If this is not ariſtocracy---I know not what is.

Inſtead, therefore, of filling our papers with abuſe againſt our preſent rulers, who are placed where they are agreeable to law and the conſtitution, would it not become theſe *five* gentlemen to rejoice in the encreaſe of the number of men who are capable of governing the State, and ſo to conduct themſelves in private life, as to merit the honors of their country at a future day.

AN ENEMY TO ARISTOCRACY.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

As the following ſentiments may not be diſagreeable to your readers, your giving them a place in your paper will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

THE infernal party ſpirit, ſo prevalent at this unhappy period, gives many of your readers no ſmall ſurpriſe at a time, when our united efforts are abſolutely neceſſary to oppoſe the common enemy. It is remarkable, that that fiend of hell rarely or never exerts himſelf in a good cauſe. When people are ſincerely engaged in laudable enterpriſes, he generally takes his flight to the lower regions; but always gives cloſe attendance to every ſtruggle for power, and always diſqualifies the parties for the poſſeſſion of it, and whatever party gains the ſuperiority, they generally prove a curſe to the people. Believe me, I am not of either party now at the points. My party is of a different turn, whoſe character will bear a contrary deſcription. My party is warmly engaged in the cauſe of liberty, in oppoſition to the tyrant of Great-Britain; to ſupport the honor and dignity of government; and to promote the happineſs and welfare of the people. My party have no ambition for power. It is of no conſequence to us, if we are governed well, whether our rulers wear yellow wigs or their own hair; and if we are oppreſſed, it is no conſolation to us, if it is done by a ſaint. My party abhors ſcurrility and perſonal invectives; and if we apprehend any danger from the ſtretches of unjuſt, unwarrantable, and unlimited power, you may depend, Sirs, we will oppoſe it in a ſpirited, conſtitutional and gentlemanlike manner. If we can but oppoſe, puniſh, and prevent corruption and tyranny, we then leave the authors to lie in their own filth and naſtineſs; it is beneath us to fling any more dirt at them, when that of their own is ſufficient to debar and exclude them from the ſociety of good men.

My party is extremely zealous for the freedom of the preſs, which is one of the grand bulwarks of civil and religious liberty; notwithſtanding, we reprobate the baſe productions which tend to tarniſh it. But Sirs, rather than the preſs ſhould be under the leaſt reſtraint by any power, it is more to the honor of government, and the happineſs of the people, to ſuffer all the ribaldry, ſcurrility and bombaſt nonſenſe to be publiſhed, than that State rogues, villains, blood-ſuckers and tyrants ſhould eat up and deſtroy the people. There is no alternative, Sirs. Either the preſs muſt be free, or the people be made a ſacrifice to the boundleſs tyranny of men, than which nothing can be more intolerable.

To reſtrain the preſs is fooliſh, weak and wicked; becauſe it does not anſwer the end, and becauſe it is a bad one, if it could be anſwered. The freedom of the preſs injures no man. If his conduct gives the lie to any malicious or ſcandalous repreſentation, he is clear, and ſhines in his innocence, and the dirt reflects upon the author with ſhame and reproach; but if the repreſentation be true, he deſerves it. Such chaſtiſements may contribute towards his converſion, and a prevention for others to deter them from ſimilar or worſe practices. A good old Philoſopher ſaid all in this ſhort ſentence: "*Live ſo, that no-body will believe your "maligners.*"

AN UNDISGUISED WHIG.

By the Oſtend Cutter, arrived at Baltimore, from Oſtend, we have the following ADVICES, viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *September* 10

THE divan hath been continually aſſembled for eight days paſt, but hath not determined whether the Porte ſhall enter into a war with Ruſſia. It is openly avowed, that the grand ſignior is in want of money and ſhipping; nevertheleſs the people continue to demand a war, eſpecially ſince it is known that the court of Peterſburgh is deſirous of re-eſtabliſhing the former kahn of the Crimea. In the mean time the guards are doubled at the ſeraglio, where ſome acts of violence on the part of the people and Janiſſaries are feared; from whence it is eaſy to conceive in what a critical ſituation we are here. We have not only before our eyes the ruin of 40,000 houſes conſumed by fire, but very lately the barracks of the Janiſſaries were deſtroyed by the ſame calamity, as well as the vaſt magazines which contained proviſions for a month for the whole garriſon of this capital. This city conſumes 96,000 meaſures of grain weekly; and as the exportation of corn from Ruſſia hath been forbidden by way of the Black Sea, a famine is greatly dreaded, the uſual conſequences of which are deſpair and revolt, eſpecially in the preſent unhappy circumſtances, when the minds of the people are in a ferment.

Peterſburgh, October 8. Divers regiments are aſſembling at Mohilow, and marching from thence ſucceſſively for the frontiers of Turkey, from whence it appears that a war is expected againſt the Porte.

Paris, October 25. Laſt Sunday a deputation from the clergy, with the Cardinal de Rochefoucault at their head, who acted as ſpeaker, preſented to the king a free gift of 15 millions, payable in three years, to repair the loſs which the nation ſuſtained on the 12th of April, and one million more towards the ſupport of the widows and orphans of the killed. The king ſeems highly pleaſed with this inſtance of the patriotiſm of the clergy.

October 28. Mr. Fitzherbert hath received the anſwer of his court with reſpect to the laſt propoſitions; but as this anſwer is to be communicated to the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh, as mediatorial powers, the Engliſh miniſter will probably wait ſome time before the delivery of the ultimatum; from whence it may be concluded, that even though all difficulties may be made eaſy, the work of peace will ſtill meet with a long delay.

October 31. In the night of Monday laſt, a courier extraordinary arrived with diſpatches from St. Roch, dated the 19th inſtant. The news received hath put an end to reciprocal inquietudes. The Engliſh fleet repaſſed the Streights in the night between the 18th and 19th. M. de Cordova reſolved to give them battle, and was in purſuit of them, but Lord Howe being inferior in force, availed himſelf of a thick fog, turned round the combined fleet, and ſtole a march; by this manœuvre he avoided an engagement, and regained the ocean. It is believed that the combined fleet is in purſuit of that of the Engliſh. One circumſtance particularly piques our news-writers, which is, that Lord Howe carried off with him le Triumphant, a Spaniſh ſhip, which the ſtorm had driven on the 11th to Europa point. The princes have quitted the camp of St. Roch, and are expected here in a few days.

HAGUE, October 27.

Extract from the reſolutions of the Lords the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, in their aſſembly of Wedneſday, October 23.

"Having reſumed the deliberations upon the report made to this aſſembly on the 20th of laſt month by the Nobles, and by the committees of their Noble and Great Mightineſſes, conformable to the commiſſorial reſolution of their High Mightineſſes of the 17th of Auguſt, and having examined the propoſition made the ſame day by the deputies of Amſterdam, for continuing to concert with France the operations of the war againſt England for the next campaign, and alſo for the renewal of the treaty of commerce of 1739.

"Reſolved, That with reſpect to the firſt article, the buſineſs ſhall be referred to the States-General, ſo that by the renewal of the reſolution of their High Mightineſſes of the 4th of March, 1782, his Serene Highneſs, as admiral general of the confederacy, may be requeſted to concert meaſures with the court of France, in what manner he ſhall think moſt proper and without delay, for carrying on the preſent war in conjunction with the combined powers, againſt Great-Britain, in order to force her to conſent to a peace on equitable terms.

"Reſolved, That the States General be authoriſed to concert with France, and draw up ſuch terms of peace as they ſhall both deem neceſſary; and for the obtaining of which they ſhall mutually bind themſelves to each other.

"Reſolved, That the penſionary of theſe ſtates do communicate theſe reſolutions to the Duke de la Vaugnyon; and aſſure his Excellency, that their noble and great mightineſſes felt the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction in hearing that the States General had reſolved to accede to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's requiſition, that ten ſhips of the line ſhould be ſent to Breſt by the Republic. That it was with real concern they learnt that this reſolution had not been attended with effect; that their noble mightineſſes were actually employed in examining into the cauſes which prevented the ſailing of this ſquadron; and that they would uſe their beſt endeavours to put the forces of the Republic in a ſtate to make head againſt the common enemy, with greater effect than had hitherto been produced; that the happy object of the union with the forces of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty might be the more ſpeedily attained.

With reſpect to the ſecond propoſition (for renewing the commercial treaty of 1739) it was reſolved, that before any definitive reſolution ſhould be taken, the penſionary ſhould be directed to aſſure his excellency the duke de la Vauguyon, that their noble mightineſſes felt a ſtrong deſire to ſtrengthen ſtill more the connection which ſo happily ſubſiſts between the two nations; to ſee the negociations for a treaty of commerce between them

[Turn to the Fourth Page.]

Continuation of President DICKINSON's ADDRESS.

TO their Excellencies the President of Congress and the Governor of *New-Jersey*, to Generals *Smallwood* and *Gist*, Colonels * *Swoope*, *Grub*, *Donaldson*, and every other officer who was present in that tour of duty, I appeal for their declaration what was my behaviour during that whole period. One defect I labour under, in recollecting which, some of you, Gentlemen, will, I doubt not, drop a tear. I cannot appeal to—a *Mercer*. Neither can I appeal to a † *Piper*, who would have been as ready a witness in support of truth, as he was of freedom.

To the two first distinguished characters, whom I then almost daily saw, and to the Colonels abovementioned, I particularly appeal, as able to testify the *earnest* and *repeated* efforts made by me to appease the dissatisfactions of the militia, and persuade them *to maintain their post*, or *march forward*, as exigencies required—and with what success those efforts were made, even after part of the militia at a neighbouring post had broke up and returned home.

I have every reason to believe, that many inhabitants in our sister State of *New-Jersey*, whose cause I particularly pleaded on those affecting occasions, preserve to this day a grateful remembrance of my cares and labors for her welfare.

Let those Gentlemen----let every officer and private who were there, say----What was my behaviour, when, upon intelligence received by Governor *Livingston*, and credited by us all, "that we were to be attacked early in the morning"---our troops were several times formed before day-break to receive our enemies.

If any of you, Gentlemen, still doubt whether I was willing to face danger in your defence and for the promotion of your happiness, turn to the records of the last *Convention*, where you will find these entries:

"*Monday, August* 12, 1776.

"A letter from Colonel *Dickinson*, informing of the desertion of two soldiers of his battalion, was read, and ordered to be referred to the Council of Safety.

"Letters from General *Mercer* and Colonel *Dickinson*, relative to the desertions of the militia, were, *by order of Congress*, laid before this House."

"*Friday, August* 16, 1776.

"A letter was read, from Colonel *Dickinson*, at the camp, complaining of the desertion of some of the associators, and praying that the Convention would provide some remedy in that case: *Whereupon* the House agreed to the following resolutions, viz.

"WHEREAS this Convention hath received information, that several associators of this State have deserted the camp IN THE FACE OF THE ENEMY, and returned home before the formation of the flying camp, and without the leave of their Commanding Officers, TO THE GREAT DANGER OF THE PUBLIC, and evil example to others: It is therefore

"*Resolved* 1st. That all such associators as shall join their respective corps, at the camp from whence they came, in eight days from this date, with such arms and accoutrements as they may have brought away with them, shall be exempted from any punishment; and those who neglect so to do, shall be apprehended, and sent under a guard to the camp, there to be tried; and in case of absconding, or concealing their arms, that they be advertised in the public news-papers, and the reward of *Three Pounds* offered for apprehending every such person. And every associator, who shall hereafter desert his colours, shall be treated as those who have already deserted, and neglect to join their respective corps, agreeable to this resolve.

"*Resolved* 2d. That the Commanding Officers of the companies or battalions of the militia of this State, who are now on their march to *New-Jersey*, do apprehend all deserters they meet on the road, and convey them under a guard to the Camp.

"*Resolved* 3d. That, notwithstanding the foregoing resolutions, it is not the intention of this Convention to detain the militia unnecessarily from home: The *associators* are therefore assured, that as soon as the flying camp is formed, and THE PUBLIC SAFETY WILL ADMIT, they shall be permitted to return home."

Thus *careful* and *diligent* was I in watching over and guarding "THE PUBLIC SAFETY," from "THE GREAT DANGER" that then threatened it. Great indeed it was; and it is impossible, but that many of you must perfectly well remember to what a critical situation our affairs were thereby reduced. Let every man of you, Gentlemen, not in taverns or at the corners of streets, amidst the circulating curses of disappointment, but in his closet,----lay his hand upon his heart, and seriously ask, what it thinks of me? You have brave men, sensible men amongst you. Several such, of you, were then in service. Is it not *remarkable*, that I, DEGRADED *and* INSULTED AS I WAS, should be the ONLY man of *Pennsylvania*, who pursued and procured EFFECTUAL measures, *to remedy the evil* that was destroying "THE PUBLIC SAFETY," and *to keep the militia, and of course himself, still longer in a place of evident danger?*

Look, if you please, at the Journals of Congress, of "*Monday, August* 12, 1776,"‡ and you will find that *my letter*, laid before the Convention as above-mentioned by order, was directed to General *Mercer*, and by him *inclosed* in his letter to Congress; so that I had the honor of *co-operating with him* in the steps taken *to retain the militia in service*, till the flying camp could be formed. Let malevolence itself sit judge, and allot me *my share* IN THE ‖ MOST HONORABLE DISMISSION, which that brave man afterwards gave us. §

* The names of many other officers are not remembered, and therefore omitted.

† Colonel *James Piper*, of *Shippensburgh*, in *Cumberland* county, *Pennsylvania*, and afterwards of *Hopewell* township, in the county of *Bedford*.

‡ Vol. II. Page 306.

‖ "GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Elizabeth-Town, 19th August, 1776.

"General *Mercer* desires his most grateful acknowledgments may be signified to the Gentlemen associators of *Pennsylvania*, for the great attention they have paid to every part of military duty, while under his command.---He is happy to have it in his power to relieve them, agreeable to order of Convention, and hopes the quota of men to be furnished by such battalions will be speedily made up, in proportion to the numbers on duty here, that no delay may be given to the most honorable dismission of the remainder."

§ Perhaps the zeal with which I acted for the service of my country, throughout this tour of duty, may be further evidenced by the following extracts, from some of a great number of original papers now in my possession, and all relating to the business during that tour.

I remained with the militia to the end of our tour. To *you*, Gentlemen, I appeal, if my conduct during that tour was not universally *approved*. I confide in your candor, for the substitution of another expression.

I retained my post of Colonel for some time after my return, at the sollicitation of the officers, who were in hopes that a better disposition towards me would succeed. At length, on the 28th of *September*, 1776, the Convention, that had been summoned for the * "express purposes of forming a new government, appointing Delegates in Congress, and a Council of Safety," stepped unnecessarily beyond the *purposes* marked out for them, by those who called them, and confirmed the two Brigadiers over me. The next day but one, I resigned *in Writing* my command of the first battalion.

Even after this resignation, I would still have accepted the command again, if I could have perceived any symptoms of a relaxation in my favour. But, it was evident that too many † minds were inflamed and hardened. Public affairs were managed, and in my opinion were likely to be managed, in this state, in such a manner, that I thought I saw a fierce authority impending over it. Such a command, under rulers in such a temper, *was* a "*danger*" I did not choose to encounter. My honor had been repeatedly *wounded* by them. They might *destroy* it. An *error*, or even a *misfortune* in my military capacity, might have drawn down upon me the vengeance of those, who were sufficiently incensed and fixed in dominion to wreak it upon me with impunity, perhaps, with applause to themselves. I had reason to be convinced, that it was determined to drive me into desperation and perdition. My enemies were now in full possession of power in *Pennsylvania*, and her former favorite was reduced to a disregarded thing, fit only to signalize their military and political sagacity, or to receive orders from lately-inspired Patriots, or their full-faith'd disciples. Excuse me, Gentlemen, if I did not foresee that I should be treated with the justice and humanity, *which they have since manifested* towards me.

I could not consent to stand like a chopping block before them, to be hack'd by their tomahawks into such shape, as might gratify their capricious fancy. I *resolved*, in the first place, never to be *accountable* to such men for any military command—secondly, to seek my fortune and a kinder usage in another State—and thirdly, to serve as a volunteer in the next call of the militia of the city and neighbourhood, if it should happen before my departure.

Several unhappy events afterwards took place, that hastened the execution of the second resolution. The *British* army, after manœuvering some time in *New-Jersey*, advanced to the *Delaware*.

On the *tenth* day of *December*, 1776, it was generally apprehended they would immediately take possession of *Philadelphia*. I knew that Congress would adjourn to some other place, and on the twelfth they did adjourn to *Baltimore*. I thought it necessary to remove my wife and child farther from town; and that it was most advisable that they should go to my farm in *Kent*, about eighty miles from this city. They being thus placed out of immediate danger, I should be at liberty, and my mind relieved from so much of my anxiety on their account, that I could join the militia in the manner before mentioned. *In pursuance of this plan*, I wrote to a relation in *Philadelphia*, requesting him to ride up to my house at *Fair Hill*, and attend his cousin, and the child, in their journey. He was so kind as to come up directly. The carriage was at the door, and nothing remained, but to part. A scene ensued, that may be better imagined than described.

Any person of humanity will easily conceive, what I felt in such circumstances. I yielded. The accounts received of the behaviour of the enemy, in their progress through the State of *New-Jersey*, were so *shocking* and so * *true*, that I shoud have been guilty of inexpressible cruelty, in exposing a wife and infant to the outrages of a soldiery intoxicated with success—more especially, as the part I had taken, from the very beginning of the controversy, might have drawn distinguishing insults and injuries on those who were connected with me. I believe there was not one man in or near *Philadelphia* at that time, that had acted as publicly in the common cause as I had done, who did not think himself indispensably bound to remove, to some place of greater security, those dear and helpless persons, who looked to him alone for care and protection, and whose danger was increased by his own conduct. I owed it to my country—to involve them in such a danger. I owed it to them—to make a reasonable provision for their safety. I made the only one which I could then devise.

We left home that afternoon, and, as I expected the direct road and the Ferry between this city and *Chester* would be much crowded, I passed the *Schuylkill* about a mile above the Falls. The next day but one I reached *Chester*, and lodged there, where the President of Congress also staid that night, with his Lady, and an infant not a fortnight old—a circumstance, that so evidently shewed the necessity of quitting the neighbourhod of *Philadelphia* expeditiously, even in the judgment of one of those who best knew the situation of our affairs, as sufficiently justified the care I was taking of my family.

On the *sixteenth* of *December*, I arrived at my house in *Kent*, where my tenant spared me two rooms; and I was enough employed in procuring necessaries for those I carried with me.

In the year 1777, I executed in *The Delaware State*, what I had intended to do in *Pennsylvania*. I became a private in Captain *Stephen Lewis's* company; and in that capacity served, with my musket upon my shoulder, during the whole tour of duty performed that summer by the militia of that State, when the *British* army landed at the Head of *Elk*, and was advancing towards this city. Please to recollect that the Convention of *Saratoga* was in the latter part of *October*, 1777. I served also in another manner---in riding from one place to another, to collect arms and ammunition. For my † zeal and diligence on

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"SIR, *Elizabeth-Town, July* 30, 1776.

"I enclose you a copy of what the officers determined on yesterday, relative to the rations.---I have this morning received instructions from Head-Quarters, to have proper boats built, for the purpose of transporting troops with safety and expedition.---I am told that Captain *Manuel Eyres*, of your regiment, would be a very proper person to direct this business.---We should have at least twenty of them prepared.---The service requires that we should as speedily as possible set about this matter.----After consulting with Captain *Eyres*, you will be able to furnish me with such hints, as may greatly expedite the service. I am, Sir,

Your most respectful and your obedient Servant,

HUGH MERCER."

Directed as before.

Thus endorsed by me------"*July* 30, 1776, I took all the necessary steps on this letter------collected a dozen of the most proper persons----conferred with General *Livingston* and them, ------procured all the information I could, and sent Captain *Eyres* and Mr. *Joshua Mercereau*, *July* 31st, to General *Mercer*, for his final orders ---Wrote to him *at large*, with some material intelligence I had received concerning the weak guard on *Newark Bay*---Sent him the best map of *Staten Island* that has yet been made, which I procured Mr. *Mercereau* to make. J. D."

"The design was, an attack on *Staten Island*."

"SIR, *Woodbridge, August* 3, 1776.

"The account you gave me of the disposition of ------ battalion hath appeared, the more I think of it, the more alarming.---That no inconsiderate step may be taken, I have had the opinion of the Field Officers and others here, on the occasion---they join unanimously in opinion with me, that the orders issued last week, relative to such of the associators as should presume to desert the service of their country at this critical time, ought to be enforced." *Signed and directed as before.*

"SIR, *Perth-Amboy, August* 11, 1776.

"I received your favour by Mr. *Brown*, and in consequence of your intelligence have sent off an express with letters, one to the Convention of *New-Jersey*, acquainting them of the desertion of numbers of the *Pennsylvania* militia, and desiring them to order out their militia, to guard the ferries, and take other effectual steps to secure the deserters---the other to Congress, advising them of the unhappy disposition of the -------- militia, and desiring them to take such steps as might seem necessary on the occasion, *as these parts were like to be left exposed to the enemy*.---In consequence of a requisition from General *Washington*, I have ordered a number of troops to *New-York*---Colonel *Miles*, with about 700 riflemen, marches this day---Colonel *Atlee*, with his battalion and a number more, will march to-morrow.---To facilitate their march, I have thought some might be passed over in boats from *Crane's* ferry to *Brown's* ferry, on *Hackinsack*---therefore all the boats that can be had up the river should be collected." *Signed and directed as before.*

Thus endorsed by me---"This letter was received on the 10th of August, 1776, therefore dated wrong---consulted the Committee on the measure proposed, who disapproved it.---Acquainted General *Mercer* with the reasons."

"SIR, *Perth-Amboy, August* 11, 1776.

"I had intended to have ordered Colonel *Grub's* battalion, of *Lancaster* county, to *New-York*----but I have ordered them to *Elizabeth-Town*. You will use your utmost address to induce the militia to perform their duty at this *critical time*, when the fate of *America* is so near being determined.----Colonel *Grub* is very willing to go any where.----I have desired him to consult with you on the defence of the *Jersey* shore.----Be so good, to point out to him the necessity of strong guards on *Bergen-Neck*."

Signed and directed as above.

"SIR, *Perth-Amboy, August* 11, 1776.

"I wrote to you a few hours ago, that Colonel *Grub* would march with his battalion for *Elizabeth-Town* to-morrow morning, which I hope will be time enough to reinforce your post.---This morning I wrote to your brother, the General, to take the most effectual measures to co-operate with us."

Signed and directed as before.

SIR,

"The --------company seem determined to go off to-morrow morning.---Their going will, in my opinion, be followed by the first battalion, and the rest.---The present is a matter of infinite consequence.----If Colonel *Dickinson* will give his sentiments to the battalion this afternoon, I am convinced it would be effectual in quieting the present disturbance."

Letter from an officer to me.

* Minutes of *the Conference of Committees*, held at *Carpenters-Hall*---pages 36 and 41.

† I was chosen a Member of the first Assembly after the Constitution was formed, and in compliance with the declared sense of the county of *Philadelphia*, which had done me the honor of electing me, I made the following proposal in behalf of myself and others, to the Members who were met on *Wednesday*, the 27th of *November*, 1776----"We will consent to the choice of a Speaker, to sit with the other Members, and to pass such acts as the emergency of public affairs may require, provided, that the other Members will agree to call a free Convention for a full and fair representation of the Freemen of *Pennsylvania*, to meet on or before the day of *January* next, for the purposes of revising the Constitution formed by the late Convention, and making such alterations and amendments therein as shall by them be thought proper---and making such ordinances, as the circumstances of affairs may render necessary; provided also, that no part of the said Constitution be carried into execution by this Assembly---and provided, that this Assembly shall be dissolved before the day to be appointed for the meeting of the Convention."

This proposal was rejected.-----The behaviour of some persons on that day, and the disagreeable circumstance of entering into contests scarcely to be avoided with Gentlemen I had for a long time esteemed, added to what had passed before, induced me to decline any further opposition to the Constitution---and I retired from the Assembly.

* Journals of Congress, Vol. III. page 143, &c.

† A trifling circumstance will shew my zeal at that time. While the militia lay at *Christina* Bridge, the enemy then being in possession of *Wilmington*, the fort near the ferry, and the neighbourhood, we received intelligence that some ammunition, of which we were in great want, had been left in the ferry-house, on the *New-Castle* side of the river. I immediately went to General *Rodney*, and offered, if he would give me a command of 50

these occasions, I appeal to Major General *Rodney* and Brigadier General *Collins*, and for my good conduct through the campaign, to those Gentlemen, and to General *M'Kinley*, who, tho' not present with that part of the militia with which I served, was yet acquainted with facts; and particularly, being then *President* of the State, was so kind, in a letter to General *Rodney*, as to mention my serving as a *private*, after the honors I had borne, in very obliging terms.

So much pleased with my conduct was the present Honorable *Chief Justice* of this State, that as soon as the administration devolved upon him, as Speaker of the House of Assembly, by the captivity of the President, and the absence of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, he immediately, in the beginning of *October*, 1777, sent me a commission of *Brigadier General* of *The Delaware State*, inclosed in a letter written in the warmest expressions of approbation, which I now have in my possession. That commission I afterwards resigned, on account of some objections relating to the militia and the militia laws, which I mentioned to the Gentleman, who succeeded in the Government.

But—need I mention any other proofs of my behaving properly during my residence in *The Delaware State*, than the honors I received there.

Here, Gentlemen, gratitude and concern for the public good demand, that I take some notice of the ungenerous attempt to injure the dignity of a sovereign State, the ally of the greatest King in the world, for the poor purpose of hurting me.

Examine the conduct of that State, and you will find that it has been, throughout the war, as steady in the common cause as any other----That it was *exemplarily* punctual in furnishing its quota of men and money, until particular circumstances, well known to you, and for which Congress themselves, I believe, make proper allowances, would not permit its exertions to correspond with its inclinations---and still, its exertions are upon a par at least with those of some other States. The prudence, vigor and integrity of its measures, you may judge of by these two instances. Early in *February*, 1781, *The Delaware State* took the *bold*, *singular* step, of sinking its whole quota of Continental money BY TAXES IN ONE YEAR, and accordingly paid the quota into the Continental Treasury, with a considerable overp'us, to provide for allowances that might be made by Congress to any of the Southern States. By this single decisive operation, that State avoided all the EMBARRASSMENTS and EXPENCES which other States incurred by calling for the new money, founded on the resolutions of Congress in *March*, 1780, and exchanging it at great loss for the old---got rid *totally* of paper currency---and, at the session of the Legislature in *May* following, declared, by act of Assembly, gold and silver at the usual prices, therein ascertained, to be the "lawful money" of the State.

The Delaware State was also the *first* of the Union, I believe, that introduced order into that chaos of politics and morals, in which strength and weakness, safety and ruin, virtue and iniquity, strangely met together, and wrought in wild conjunction----by stopping the rage of tender laws, and instituting equitable modes of adjusting, in all cases, the confusions that had been occasioned.

Yet, it has been published to the world, by some of your writers, that the State is generally disaffected, or, as others express it, that two of the three counties of which it consists, are disaffected.

Such authors are deceived, or mean to deceive. There are disaffected persons in the State; and so there are in every State. But, a majority of the people are well affected; and the powers of Legislation are now, and have been for several years, in the hands of as firm and determined friends to the Independence of *America*, as any upon this continent. The former leaders of the disaffected have been expelled the State; and those who remain are in general a poor ignorant sett, and, in a political consideration, totally contemptible.

New-Castle county, I understand, is graciously admitted to be a well affected county, because it bravely opposed the *British* army in its passage through it. So it is---and so it has proved itself, not only by that gallant act, but by every other part of its conduct. But, unluckily for my detractors, all my honors in *The Delaware State* originated from *New-Castle* county. Honors, *thus* derived, are, by their own confession, honors *indeed*. The members of that much esteemed county, though I have never yet had the happiness of residing in it, proposed me as a *Delegate* to Congress in 1779, and I was chosen by EVERY vote of *both branches* of the Legislature. After serving in Congress, that county, in 1780, elected me *a member of the House of Assembly*. In 1781, it elected me a *Councillor*; and that same year nominated me for *President*, to which office I was raised UNANIMOUSLY by the *two houses*, in a full session.

How I behaved in that station----Whether I approved myself firmly attached to the *true interests* of the United States in general, and of that State in particular---Whether my measures inclined to the *support of the active friends* to our liberties---Whether I preferred the *welfare of the Republic* to every other consideration---or, whether I regarded my own emoluments, rather than *more generous considerations*-----are questions, which, if your writers desire to have answered, I should be glad, if they would be so obliging as to apply to the people of the State.

Perhaps some of them are displeased at my accepting the office I hold in this State. I am under too many obligations, not heartily to forgive any expressions of such displeasure, which they will use---and they will pardon me, when they consider *how earnestly I entreated* to be excused from taking the Presidency of that State, that I served a year, and that *I could not avoid*, without involving myself in exceedingly disagreeable circumstances, taking the Presidency here.

There is another reflection, Gentlemen, connected with this charge against *The Delaware State*, which is of too serious a nature to be passed over in silence. That State is a Member of the Union, and, tho' a small one, yet, from its situation, is of importance to the Union. Do you think that your writers discover a proper respect for the common weal, when they represent in the newspapers, and in strong terms, that two thirds of that State, and all those in this who differ from you in some of their sentiments, that is, a majority of this, are devoted to our enemies, are willing to renounce our Independence, and desirous to return to the former subjection under *Great-Britain*? Is not this confirming, as much as they can confirm, the oft-told tales, that have, with such an odd vicissitude, enlightened and bewildered the House of Commons and the *British* Cabinet? Is not this attempting to realize the *Ignis fatuus*, which their Generals, chasing on northern mountains and on southern plains, have always found to elude their pursuit, till at last, tired with their wanderings, they have been content, instead of the flying meteor, to catch---captivity.

If the House of Commons and the *British* Cabinet so far believe such writers, as to be encouraged to continue this iniquitous war one year longer, or even to continue it so long as to occasion the death of one fellow-citizen more, than would otherwise fall, what will such writers deserve? And it may be presumed, that they would think it a rudeness to suppose they are not worthy of credit. If these men can distract the affairs of this State, or persuade our enemies that they are distracted, is it not worth considering, *whom* they mean *thereby* to serve? and, whether they are not *inviting* the war into the bowels of *Pennsylvania*?

Before I conclude this part of my address, permit me, Gentlemen, to ask, what is your opinion of that gallant, experienced veteran, Major General *John Armstrong*, or of that worthy, brave officer, Major General *James Irvine*? If you will allow me to answer, I will say, it is very high---for their merits appear to me to be universally acknowledged.

The former was appointed a Brigadier General by Congress, *March* 1, 1776, before Generals Lord *Stirling*, *Mifflin*, *St. Clair* and *Stephen*. The 19th of *February*, 1777, these four last-mentioned Gentlemen were elected Major Generals. The 4th of *April* following, General *Armstrong* resigned his commission, and on account of these promotions. He remained, I think, without any military employment, until his country called him into an elevated rank.

General *Irvine* was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel by Congress, *November* 25, 1775. *July* 29, 1776, Major *Wood* was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel. *September* 7, 1776, Lieutenant Colonel *Wood* was appointed a Colonel. Later in the fall of that year, Lieutenant Colonel *Irvine* was appointed a Colonel, and, after trying to obtain a brevet of precedence from Congress, and not succeeding, he resigned in *June*, 1777. He remained, I believe, without any military employment, until his country called him into an elevated rank.

The affairs of *America* were *then* in an infirm state, and it was known that the *British* General and Admiral meditated an invasion of *Pennsylvania* with a powerful army and fleet. Yet I have never understood, that either of those Gentlemen was charged with "faultering on the approach of danger," or in the least censured by you, or others, for his resignation, or for continuing without military employment, until they were promoted to their honorable and deserved commands of the militia.

Why then was it so criminal and shameful in *me* to resign? What are the distinguishing circumstances that acquit them with the honor due to them, and that condemn me to guilt and infamy? *They* will pardon me, I am sure, for venturing, in refutation of this cruel attack, to form some kind of comparison between their cases and mine, and endeavouring to shelter my hunted fame under the cover of their unblemished characters. I select them from a number of instances, because they are so well known, and so much esteemed in *Pennsylvania*.

They both resigned BEFORE the Treaty with *France*, and BEFORE the Convention of *Saratoga*. *Here* our cases are alike. *They* remained, I believe, after their resignations, unemployed in a military line, till their appointments to be *Generals*. In the critical campaign of 1777, *I* bore my musket as a *private*. *This*, I hope, does not make against me. *I* had been a Member of Congress from the beginning of the controversy----entrusted again and again by that Assembly with their most important affairs----and I had the command of the whole militia of *Pennsylvania* from its establishment----though, indeed, with the title only of first Colonel. *These circumstances*, I apprehend, will justify me in an attention to honor, as much as the *rank* of those Gentlemen. The promotions over *them* were made in the regular mode of proceeding, by the representative sovereignty of the United States, under whom they served. The promotion over *me* was made in a manner that has never since been adopted, and by persons under whom I did not serve. *This*, I trust, will not operate against me. The members of Congress were not *their* enemies. Those who then reigned in *Pennsylvania* were *mine*. *This* seems to incline the scale in my favor. *They* were, indeed, officers of regular troops---*I*, 'tis true, commanded militia---but still our cases run parallel, unless my accusers will say, that honor ought not to be as much regarded by militia officers as by regular officers------which they will hardly say. *They* resigned at the first flight put upon them. *I* bore a *first*, and a *second*----and did not relign till the *third*. This, surely, will not be to my disadvantage. Whether *either* of those Gentlemen was in *actual service*, in the rank they then respectively held, after the promotions they disapproved, and after application for redress had been unsuccessful, I do not know---*I was in actual service*---in the only rank left me----for weeks after the first and second injuries done to me, "in the face of the enemy"---and in "great danger," as the ‖ *Convention* that confirmed the Brigadiers *over me*, and that turned *me out of* Congress, have unguardedly left upon record.----

Permit me also to ask, Gentlemen, what is your opinion of the officers of our line, not at present in camp, who were pleased to confer upon me the distinguished favor of the address, that has been lately published? Don't you think, that THEY may be admitted as good judges of honor? Don't you believe, that they would rather have perished, than have stained their well-earned laurels, by addressing me as they have done, if they were not convinced that my conduct was justifiable in the judgment of men of honor?

Your opinion is surely favorable to the army, and to those Gentlemen, who are so respectable a part of it. Their merits, you *must* acknowlege. For—their labors gave you ease—their wounds gave you safety—their poverty gave, not a few of you, wealth, and all of you, conveniencies—and their valor gave you that quiet, which some of you employ, so much to the advantage and reputation of your country,——————— in abusing me.

[*To be continued.*]

men, to bring off the ammunition. He declined complying with the proposal, and, if I remember right, for this reason----that, as the enemy had been in possession of *Wilmington* for a day or two, it was very probable they had passed the river, and secured the ammunition.----To General *Rodney* I appeal for the truth of this fact.

‖ Minutes of the Convention, page 66.

By the PRESIDENT and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Court of Commissioners constituted and declared by the United States in Congress assembled, to hear and finally determine the controversy between this State, and the State of Connecticut, respecting sundry lands lying within the northern boundary of this State, having heard the said States, respectively, thereupon, proceeded on the thirtieth day of December last to give judgment in the words following, *to wit*, "We are unanimously of opinion, that the State of Connecticut "has no right to the lands in controversy. We are also unani-"mously of opinion, that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all "the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennsyl-"vania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of "right belong to the State of Pennsylvania." WE have thought fit to make known and proclaim, and do hereby make known and proclaim the same. And we do hereby charge, enjoin, and require all persons, whatsoever, and more especially such person and persons, who, under the authority or countenance of the late Colony, now State of Connecticut, either before or since the declaration of Independence, have entered upon and settled lands within the bounds of this State, to take notice of the said judgment, and pay due obedience to the laws of this Commonwealth.

AND WHEREAS there is reason to fear that the animosities and resentments which may have arisen between the people, who, under the authority or countenance of the said late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforesaid, have made settlements within the bounds of this State, and the citizens of Pennsylvania, who claim the lands whereon such settlements have been made, may induce some of the latter to endeavour to gain possession of the said lands by force and violence, contrary to law, whereby the peace of the State may be endangered, and individuals greatly injured. WE do hereby strictly charge, enjoin, and require all persons whatsoever, to forbear molesting, or in any wise disturbing any person or persons, who, under the authority or countenance of the late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforesaid, have settled lands within the bounds of this State, until the Legislature, or the Courts of Justice, shall have made laws, or passed judgment, in such case as to Right and justice may appear to belong, as such persons offending therein shall answer the contrary at their peril.----And we do hereby charge, enjoin, and require all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and other peace officers, to use their authority to prevent offences, and to punish, according to law, all offences committed, or to be committed, against any of the people, so as aforesaid settled under the authority or countenance of the said late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforesaid, on lands within this State, and who pay due obedience to the laws thereof, as in case of like offences against any the citizens of this State.

GIVEN in Council, under the Hand of the President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, *this sixth Day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.*

JOHN DICKINSON.

ATTEST. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Claret in Hogsheads and Bottles,

To be SOLD by

MEREDITHS and CLYMER. ¶

BLACK LEAD PENCILS,

A few Dozens of the first Quality, either flat or round, to be SOLD at

WILLIAM POYNTELL'S,

Three Doors below Market-street, in Second street.

ALSO,

Ass Skin Pocket MEMORANDUM BOOKS. ¶

WHITE LEAD Manufactured,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THE subscriber in Vine-street, between Second and Third-streets, nearly opposite the sign of his Excellency General Washington, allowed by the best judges in this city to be equal in quality to any imported from Europe: likewise White Lead, red and yellow Oaker ground in oil in jars and kegs, from a half dozen to 50 weight, boiled Oil, Paint Brushes, Lead Ashes, &c.

Also, A HOUSE and LOT situate on Chesnut-hill, 10 miles from Philadelphia, containing between 11 and 12 acres, the whole orchard and garden; upwards of 60 hogsheads of cyder has been made in a season; it is very suitable for a public house, store, or a gentleman's country seat; it is at present occupied as a tavern, and known by the sign of the Bonny Jockey, but last year the Green Tree: there is besides the large house a one story dwelling, a two story stone building, which may with a very small expence be converted into a dwelling, a large stone stable with a chair or carriage house and sheds; two wells of the best water, in the one a pump, a good cyder press and mill, and sundry other conveniencies; the whole in good fence. The purchaser paying about one third of the money, may have a considerable time for the payment of the remainder.

January 2, JOHN BIDDIS.

N. B. Pig Lead will be taken for part of the whole. ¶

THE subscriber, observing an advertisement of the Sheriff of Chester county, in which 150 acres of land are advertised for sale through mistake, as the property of Sebastian Keely, deceased, in Vincent township, thinks proper to inform all persons, who may incline to become purchasers, that the legal property of said lands is vested in the subscriber, and others connected with him; that it is acknowledged in a late petition to the Assembly, by the heirs of the said Keely, that they only claim a pre-emption of the premises, subject also to the arrearages of rent, which are now considerable. Purchasers therefore must abide the consequences. ¶ JOSEPH REED.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, and uncommonly healthy NEGROE GIRL, between 12 and 13 years of age, has had the small-pox; she is sold for no fault, but as the person whose property she is, intends to break up house-keeping, he will have no further use for her. For terms apply to Doctor EBENEZER A. SMITH, of Wilmington. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in West Caln township, Chester county, containing 92 acres, about ten acres of watered meadow, producing a large quantity of hay, with a house, barn and orchard; it is suitable for a tanner or a distiller, as there is a still-house on the place. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of the terms of sale, and see the place, by applying to ¶ ROBERT WITHROW.

WAS left with the subscriber about six months ago, a lame MARE, and two barrels of PORK; this is to inform the owner, that unless he comes in three weeks from this date, the mare and pork will be sold for the expences, by JOHN JARVIS, living on his plantation at the 17 mile stone, on Lancaster road. ¶ *January* 15, 1783.

these occaſions, I appeal to Major General *Rodney* and Brigadier General *Collins*, and for my good conduct through the campaign, to thoſe Gentlemen, and to General *M'Kinley*, who, tho' not preſent with that part of the militia with which I ſerved, was yet acquainted with facts; and particularly, being then *Preſident* of the State, was ſo kind, in a letter to General *Rodney*, as to mention my ſerving as a *private*, after the honors I had borne, in very obliging terms.

So much pleaſed with my conduct was the preſent Honorable *Chief Juſtice* of this State, that as ſoon as the adminiſtration devolved upon him, as Speaker of the Houſe of Aſſembly, by the captivity of the Preſident, and the abſence of the Speaker of the Legiſlative Council, he immediately, in the beginning of *October*, 1777, ſent me a commiſſion of *Brigadier General* of *The Delaware State*, incloſed in a letter written in the warmeſt expreſſions of approbation, which I now have in my poſſeſſion. That commiſſion I afterwards reſigned, on account of ſome objections relating to the militia and the militia laws, which I mentioned to the Gentleman, who ſucceeded in the Government.

But—need I mention any other proofs of my behaving properly during my reſidence in *The Delaware State*, than the honors I received there.

Here, Gentlemen, gratitude and concern for the public good demand, that I take ſome notice of the ungenerous attempt to injure the diggity of a ſovereign State, the ally of the greateſt King in the world, for the poor purpoſe of hurting me.

Examine the conduct of that State, and you will find that it has been, throughout the war, as ſteady in the common cauſe as any other----That it was *exemplarily* punctual in furniſhing its quota of men and money, until particular circumſtances, well known to you, and for which Congreſs themſelves, I believe, make proper allowances, would not permit its exertions to correſpond with its inclinations---and ſtill, its exertions are upon a par at leaſt with thoſe of ſome other States. The prudence, vigor and integrity of its meaſures, you may judge of by theſe two inſtances. Early in *February*, 1781, *The Delaware State* took the *bold*, *ſingular* ſtep, of ſinking its whole quota of Continental money BY TAXES IN ONE YEAR, and accordingly paid the quota into the Continental Treaſury, with a conſiderable overp'us, to provide for allowances that might be made by Congreſs to any of the Southern States. By this ſingle deciſive operation, that State avoided all the EMBARRASSMENTS and EXPENCES which other States incurred by calling for the new money, founded on the reſolutions of Congreſs in *March*, 1780, and exchanging it at great loſs for the old---got rid *totally* of paper currency---and, at the ſeſſion of the Legiſlature in *May* following, declared, by act of Aſſembly, gold and ſilver at the uſual prices, therein aſcertained, to be the "lawful money" of the State.

The Delaware State was alſo the *firſt* of the Union, I believe, that introduced order into that chaos of politics and morals, in which ſtrength and weakneſs, ſafety and ruin, virtue and iniquity, ſtrangely met together, and wrought in wild conjunction----by ſtopping the rage of tender laws, and inſtituting equitable modes of adjuſting, in all caſes, the confuſions that had been occaſioned.

Yet, it has been publiſhed to the world, by ſome of your writers, that the State is generally diſaffected, or, as others expreſs it, that two of the three counties of which it conſiſts, are diſaffected.

Such authors are deceived, or mean to deceive. There are diſaffected perſons in the State; and ſo there are in every State. But, a majority of the people are well affected; and the powers of Legiſlation are now, and have been for ſeveral years, in the hands of as firm and determined friends to the Independence of *America*, as any upon this continent. The former leaders of the diſaffected have been expelled the State; and thoſe who remain are in general a poor ignorant ſett, and, in a political conſideration, totally contemptible.

New-Caſtle county, I underſtand, is graciouſly admitted to be a well affected county, becauſe it bravely oppoſed the *Britiſh* army in its paſſage through it. So it is---and ſo it has proved itſelf, not only by that gallant act, but by every other part of its conduct. But, unluckily for my detractors, all my honors in *The Delaware State* originated from *New-Caſtle* county. Honors, *thus* derived, are, by their own confeſſion, honors *indeed*. The members of that much eſteemed county, though I have never yet had the happineſs of reſiding in it, propoſed me as a *Delegate* to Congreſs in 1779, and I was choſen by EVERY vote of *both branches* of the Legiſlature. After ſerving in Congreſs, that county, in 1780, elected me *a member of the Houſe of Aſſembly*. In 1781, it elected me a *Councillor*; and that ſame year nominated me for *Preſident*, to which office I was raiſed UNANIMOUSLY by the *two houſes*, in a full ſeſſion.

How I behaved in that ſtation----Whether I approved myſelf firmly attached to the *true intereſts* of the United States in general, and of that State in particular---Whether my meaſures inclined to the *ſupport of the active friends* to our liberties---Whether I preferred the *welfare of the Republic* to every other conſideration---or, whether I regarded my own emoluments, rather than *more generous conſiderations*-----are queſtions, which, if your writers deſire to have anſwered, I ſhould be glad, if they would be ſo obliging as to apply to the people of the State.

Perhaps ſome of them are diſpleaſed at my accepting the office I hold in this State. I am under too many obligations, not heartily to forgive any expreſſions of ſuch diſpleaſure, which they will uſe--- and they will pardon me, when they conſider *how earneſtly I entreated* to be excuſed from taking the Preſidency of that State, that I ſerved a year, and that *I could not avoid*, without involving myſelf in exceedingly diſagreeable circumſtances, taking the Preſidency here.

There is another reflection, Gentlemen, connected with this charge againſt *The Delaware State*, which is of too ſerious a nature to be paſſed over in ſilence. That State is a Member of the Union, and, tho' a ſmall one, yet, from its ſituation, is of importance to the Union. Do you think that your writers diſcover a proper reſpect for the common weal, when they repreſent in the newspapers, and in ſtrong terms, that two thirds of that State, and all thoſe in this who differ from you in ſome of their ſentiments, that is, a majority of this, are devoted to our enemies, are willing to renounce our Independence, and deſirous to return to the former ſubjection under *Great-Britain*? Is not this confirming, as much as they can confirm, the oft-told tales, that have, with ſuch an odd viciſſitude, enlightened and bewildered the Houſe of Commons and the *Britiſh* Cabinet? Is not this attempting to realize the *Ignis fatuus*, which their Generals, chaſing on northern mountains and on ſouthern plains, have always found to elude their purſuit, till at laſt, tired with their wanderings, they have been content, inſtead of the flying meteor, to catch---captivity.

If the Houſe of Commons and the *Britiſh* Cabinet ſo far believe ſuch writers, as to be encouraged to continue this iniquitous war one year longer, or even to continue it ſo long as to occaſion the death of one fellow-citizen more, than would otherwiſe fall, what will ſuch writers deſerve? And it may be preſumed, that they would think it a rudeneſs to ſuppoſe they are not worthy of credit. If theſe men can diſtract the affairs of this State, or perſuade our enemies that they are diſtracted, is it not worth conſidering, *whom* they mean *thereby* to ſerve? and, whether they are not *inviting* the war into the bowels of *Pennſylvania*?

Before I conclude this part of my addreſs, permit me, Gentlemen, to aſk, what is your opinion of that gallant, experienced veteran, Major General *John Armſtrong*, or of that worthy, brave officer, Major General *James Irvine*? If you will allow me to anſwer, I will ſay, it is very high---for their merits appear to me to be univerſally acknowledged.

The former was appointed a Brigadier General by Congreſs, *March* 1, 1776, before Generals Lord *Stirling*, *Miffliin*, *St. Clair* and *Stephen*. The 19th of *February*, 1777, theſe four laſt-mentioned Gentlemen were elected Major Generals. The 4th of *April* following, General *Armſtrong* reſigned his commiſſion, and on account of theſe promotions. He remained, I think, without any military employment, until his country called him into an elevated rank.

General *Irvine* was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel by Congreſs, *November* 25, 1775. *July* 29, 1776, Major *Wood* was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel. *September* 7, 1776, Lieutenant Colonel *Wood* was appointed a Colonel. Later in the fall of that year, Lieutenant Colonel *Irvine* was appointed a Colonel, and, after trying to obtain a brevet of precedence from Congreſs, and not ſucceeding, he reſigned in *June*, 1777. He remained, I believe, without any military employment, until his country called him into an elevated rank.

The affairs of *America* were *then* in an infirm ſtate, and it was known that the *Britiſh* General and Admiral meditated an invaſion of *Pennſylvania* with a powerful army and fleet. Yet I have never underſtood, that either of thoſe Gentlemen was charged with "faultering on the approach of danger," or in the leaſt cenſured by you, or others, for his reſignation, or for continuing without military employment, until they were promoted to their honorable and deſerved commands of the militia.

Why then was it ſo criminal and ſhameful in *me* to reſign? What are the diſtinguiſhing circumſtances that acquit them with the honor due to them, and that condemn me to guilt and infamy? *They* will pardon me, I am ſure, for venturing, in refutation of this cruel attack, to form ſome kind of compariſon between their caſes and mine, and endeavouring to ſhelter my hunted fame under the cover of their unblemiſhed characters. I ſelect them from a number of inſtances, becauſe they are ſo well known, and ſo much eſteemed in *Pennſylvania*.

They both reſigned BEFORE the Treaty with *France*, and BEFORE the Convention of *Saratoga*. *Here* our caſes are alike. *They* remained, I believe, after their reſignations, unemployed in a military line, till their appointments to be *Generals*. In the critical campaign of 1777, *I* bore my muſket as a *private*. *This*, I hope, does not make againſt me. *I* had been a Member of Congreſs from the beginning of the controverſy----entruſted again and again by that Aſſembly with their moſt important affairs----and I had the command of the whole militia of *Pennſylvania* from its eſtabliſhment----though, indeed, with the title only of firſt Colonel. *Theſe circumſtances*, I apprehend, will juſtify me in an attention to honor, as much as the *rank* of thoſe Gentlemen. The promotions over *them* were made in the regular mode of proceeding, by the repreſentative ſovereignty of the United States, under whom they ſerved. The promotion over *me* was made in a manner that has never ſince been adopted, and by perſons under whom I did not ſerve. *This*, I truſt, will not operate againſt me. The members of Congreſs were not *their* enemies. Thoſe who then reigned in *Pennſylvania* were *mine*. *This* ſeems to incline the ſcale in my favor. *They* were, indeed, officers of regular troops---*I*, 'tis true, commanded militia---but ſtill our caſes run parallel, unleſs my accuſers will ſay, that honor ought not to be as much regarded by militia officers as by regular officers------which they will hardly ſay. *They* reſigned at the firſt flight put upon them. *I* bore a *firſt*, and a *ſecond*----and did not reſign till the *third*. This, ſurely, will not be to my diſadvantage. Whether *either* of thoſe Gentlemen was in *actual ſervice*, in the rank they then reſpectively held, after the promotions they diſapproved, and after application for redreſs had been unſucceſsful, I do not know---*I was in actual ſervice*---in the only rank left me----for weeks after the firſt and ſecond injuries done to me, "in the face of the enemy"---and in "great danger," as the ‖ *Convention* that confirmed the Brigadiers *over me*, and that turned *me out of* Congreſs, have unguardedly left upon record.----

Permit me alſo to aſk, Gentlemen, what is your opinion of the officers of our line, not at preſent in camp, who were pleaſed to confer upon me the diſtinguiſhed favor of the addreſs, that has been lately publiſhed? Don't you think, that THEY may be admitted as good judges of honor? Don't you believe, that they would rather have periſhed, than have ſtained their well-earned laurels, by addreſſing me as they have done, if they were not convinced that my conduct was juſtifiable in the judgment of men of honor?

Your opinion is ſurely favorable to the army, and to thoſe Gentlemen, who are ſo reſpectable a part of it. Their merits, you *muſt* acknowlege. For—their labors gave you eaſe—their wounds gave you ſafety—their poverty gave, not a few of you, wealth, and all of you, conveniencies—and their valor gave you that quiet, which ſome of you employ, ſo much to the advantage and reputation of your country,———————— in abuſing me.

[*To be continued.*]

men, to bring off the ammunition. He declined complying with the propoſal, and, if I remember right, for this reaſon----that, as the enemy had been in poſſeſſion of *Wilmington* for a day or two, it was very probable they had paſſed the river, and ſecured the ammunition.----To General *Rodney* I appeal for the truth of this fact.

‡ Minutes of the Convention, page 66.

By the PRESIDENT and the SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of *Pennſylvania*,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Court of Commiſſioners conſtituted and declared by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to hear and finally determine the controverſy between this State, and the State of Connecticut, reſpecting ſundry lands lying within the northern boundary of this State, having heard the ſaid States, reſpectively, thereupon, proceeded on the thirtieth day of December laſt to give judgment in the words following, *to wit*, "We are unanimouſly of opinion, that the State of Connecticut "has no right to the lands in controverſy. We are alſo unani-"mouſly of opinion, that the juriſdiction and pre-emption of all "the territory lying within the charter boundary of Pennſyl-"vania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of "right belong to the State of Pennſylvania." WE have thought fit to make known and proclaim, and do hereby make known and proclaim the ſame. And we do hereby charge, enjoin, and require all perſons, whatſoever, and more eſpecially ſuch perſon and perſons, who, under the authority or countenance of the late Colony, now State of Connecticut, either before or ſince the declaration of Independence, have entered upon and ſettled lands within the bounds of this State, to take notice of the ſaid judgment, and pay due obedience to the laws of this Commonwealth.

AND WHEREAS there is reaſon to fear that the animoſities and reſentments which may have ariſen between the people, who, under the authority or countenance of the ſaid late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforeſaid, have made ſettlements within the bounds of this State, and the citizens of Pennſylvania, who claim the lands whereon ſuch ſettlements have been made, may induce ſome of the latter to endeavour to gain poſſeſſion of the ſaid lands by force and violence, contrary to law, whereby the peace of the State may be endangered, and individuals greatly injured. WE do hereby ſtrictly charge, enjoin, and require all perſons whatſoever, to forbear moleſting, or in any wiſe diſturbing any perſon or perſons, who, under the authority or countenance of the late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforeſaid, have ſettled lands within the bounds of this State, until the Legiſlature, or the Courts of Juſtice, ſhall have made laws, or paſſed judgment, in ſuch caſe as to Right and juſtice may appear to belong, as ſuch perſons offending therein ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril.---And we do hereby charge, enjoin, and require all Judges, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and other peace officers, to uſe their authority to prevent offences, and to puniſh, according to law, all offences committed, or to be committed, againſt any of the people, ſo as aforeſaid ſettled under the authority or countenance of the ſaid late Colony, now State of Connecticut, as aforeſaid, on lands within this State, and who pay due obedience to the laws thereof, as in caſe of like offences againſt any the citizens of this State.

GIVEN in Council, under the Hand of the Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, *this ſixth Day of* January, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-three.*

JOHN DICKINSON.

ATTEST. T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Claret in Hogſheads and Bottles,

To be SOLD by

MEREDITHS and CLYMER. ¶

BLACK LEAD PENCILS,

A few Dozens of the firſt Quality, either flat or round, to be SOLD at

WILLIAM POYNTELL's,

Three Doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second ſtreet.

ALSO,

Aſs Skin Pocket MEMORANDUM BOOKS. ¶

WHITE LEAD Manufactured,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

THE ſubſcriber in Vine-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of his Excellency General Waſhington, allowed by the beſt judges in this city to be equal in quality to any imported from Europe: likewiſe White Lead, red and yellow Oaker ground in oil in jars and kegs, from a half dozen to 50 weight, boiled Oil, Paint Bruſhes, Lead Aſhes, &c.

Alſo, A HOUSE and LOT ſituate on Cheſtnut-hill, 10 miles from Philadelphia, containing between 11 and 12 acres, the whole orchard and garden; upwards of 60 hogſheads of cyder has been made in a ſeaſon; it is very ſuitable for a public houſe, ſtore, or a gentleman's country ſeat; it is at preſent occupied as a tavern, and known by the ſign of the Bonny Jockey, but laſt year the Green Tree: there is beſides the large houſe a one ſtory dwelling, a two ſtory ſtone building, which may with a very ſmall expence be converted into a dwelling, a large ſtone ſtable with a chair or carriage houſe and ſheds; two wells of the beſt water, in the one a pump, a good cyder preſs and mill, and ſundry other conveniencies; the whole in good fence. The purchaſer paying about one third of the money, may have a conſiderable time for the payment of the remainder.

January 2, JOHN BIDDIS.

N. B. Pig Lead will be taken for part of the whole. ¶

THE ſubſcriber, obſerving an advertiſement of the Sheriff of Cheſter county, in which 150 acres of land are advertiſed for ſale through miſtake, as the property of Sebaſtian Keely, deceaſed, in Vincent township, thinks proper to inform all perſons, who may incline to become purchaſers, that the legal property of ſaid lands is veſted in the ſubſcriber, and others connected with him; that it is acknowledged in a late petition to the Aſſembly, by the heirs of the ſaid Keely, that they only claim a pre-emption of the premiſes, ſubject alſo to the arrearages of rent, which are now conſiderable. Purchaſers therefore muſt abide the conſequences. ¶ JOSEPH REED.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOUT, and uncommonly healthy NEGROE GIRL, between 12 and 13 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox; ſhe is ſold for no fault, but as the perſon whoſe property ſhe is, intends to break up houſe-keeping, he will have no further uſe for her. For terms apply to Doctor EBENEZER A. SMITH, of Wilmington. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL PLANTATION, in Weſt Caln township, Cheſter county, containing 92 acres, about ten acres of watered meadow, producing a large quantity of hay, with a houſe, barn and orchard; it is ſuitable for a tanner or a diſtiller, as there is a ſtill-houſe on the place. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of the terms of ſale, and ſee the place, by applying to ¶ ROBERT WITHROW.

WAS left with the ſubſcriber about ſix months ago, a lame MARE, and two barrels of PORK; this is to inform the owner, that unleſs he comes in three weeks from this date, the mare and pork will be ſold for the expences, by JOHN JARVIS, living on his plantation at the 17 mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road. ¶ *January* 15, 1783.

renewed; and to have the diſpoſition of the court of France on that head ſounded by means of his Excellency.

The order of the gentry and nobility have reſolved to adhere to their former reſolution, for authoriſing the States General, after a previous conference with his Serene Highneſs, as Admiral-General, to concert with France, and carry into execution as ſpeedily as poſſible, a plan for conducting the operations of the war by ſea and land during the next campaign; for doing the greateſt injury to the enemy, and reducing them to the neceſſity of concluding a peace on equitable terms.

LONDON, November 1.

A private letter from Paris ſays, that meſſieurs Fitzherbert and Oſwald, on the part of Great-Britain, Dr. Franklin and Mr. Jay, for America, count de Aranda, for Spain, and M. de Berkſenrode, for Holland, have had another conference with the French miniſtry, relative to a peace, but ſome freſh obſtacles were ſtarted by the court of France, on which they broke up without coming to any determination, and the Spaniſh ambaſſador, who was ſomewhat diſpleaſed, immediately ſent off diſpatches to Madrid. The letter ſays, that there muſt be ſome warm work before the French and Dutch will agree to a peace, unleſs they have their own demands complied with.

The trade to Hudſon's bay being annihilated by the late capture of our ſettlements there, that to Quebec will be carried on in a more extenſive manner, and ſeveral additional ſhips will be ſent up the river St. Lawrence in the ſpring.

An anonymous correſpondent ſays, a gentleman is lately arrived here from Paris, who was lately employed by Dr. Franklin to fix the boundaries of thoſe American provinces which are agreed to be acknowledged independent. There is alſo a gentleman arrived from Paris, empowered by the French miniſtry to ſettle ſeveral matters here relative to peace, which can be done here more expeditiouſly than at Paris. So near is peace being concluded, that the conditions of it are expected to be finally ſettled and diſcloſed in leſs than a fortnight. The fate of Gibraltar, it is aſſerted, will terminate the war.

Nov. 2. On the return of lord Howe from Gibraltar, it is ſaid, that a blow is intended againſt the Dutch, which will effectually arouſe the Mynneers from the lethargic ſtate they have been in, ever ſince the action off the Dogger Bank.

Letters from Peterſburgh ſay, that overtures for a compromiſe of differences had been made by the Porte, and that being of a nature too advantageous to be rejected by the empreſs, it was daily expected that orders would be iſſued for ſuſpending all hoſtile preparations.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 26.

"We are happy to learn that a party of cotton manufacturers from England, who were making a ſtolen march through this country to America, under a paſs of doctor Franklin's, have been prevented from embarking by the cloſeneſs with which they were watched: and have ſince, by the overtures directed to be made them by government, been induced to engage themſelves to a conſiderable manufacturer in that branch in this country, as well as to reſign doctor Franklin's paſs, which had eſcaped the ſearch of the officers."

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Thurſday laſt from Breſt, we learn, that a large fleet of merchantmen and tranſports were expected to ſail from thence for the Weſt-Indies the latter end of this month, and that a large body of troops were to accompany them.

The men of war which ſailed from Portſmouth on Friday laſt, are ſuppoſed to be gone to the weſtern-iſlands, in order to ſearch for the Ville de Paris, as there is every reaſon to believe the French have diſpatched ſome ſhips to ſea for the purpoſe of intercepting her, in conſequence of the information which they received from Ariel frigate, that captured the Hector, Cox, on the 26th of September, in lat. 44—54, long. 30, which was four days after the Hector parted from her. Captain Cox fell in with the Ville de Paris on the 19th of September, and kept company with her till the 26th, when at 10 o'clock that night they loſt ſight of her. She was then 150 leagues to the weſtward of Corvo; the preceding day ſhe hoiſted a ſignal of diſtreſs, but it being blowing weather, and the Hector diſmaſted, ſhe was not able to go near enough to ſpeak to her; but they underſtood that it was captain Curgenven's intention to make the Azores, if poſſible. It is melancholy to obſerve, that neither the Centaur nor Glorieux were in company with her, therefore moſt probably they are both foundered. The Ville de Paris did not loſe her maſts during the hurricane, but rolled them away two days afterwards.

The miſchiefs which the evacuation of the Britiſh ports in America will occaſion, begin to operate already very powerfully; no remittances have been made from Charleſtown for ſome months, to the great injury of ſome of the commercial houſes.

Nov. 12. A letter from the Hague has the following article: "All thoughts of a peace are at preſent given up here, for although the negociation is carrying on at Paris, yet there are ſuch obſtacles thrown in the way, by the French and our ambaſſadors, as we are certain will not be agreed to by the court of Great Britain. The articles in ſome of the London prints, relative to affairs here, have cauſed many people to be ſuſpected of holding a ſecret correſpondence with the Engliſh; and every method is uſing to diſcover the perſons; the packet-boats have been taken on that account, and all letters will be ſtrictly examined; therefore when you write, take no notice of political affairs, for I was obliged to ſend this by a friend to Oſtend, which I ſhall do for the future."

We hear that general Dalling, with a large body of troops, will ſhortly embark for the Weſt-Indies, and that twelve line of battle ſhips will certainly accompany him. Every preparation is now making at Portſmouth to expedite the victualling of theſe ſhips immediately on their arrival, and it is ſaid they will go out under the command of admiral Hood.

Yeſterday advice was received from Falmouth of the arrival of the Hampden packet from Liſbon. She left the Tagus the 28th of October, and brings intelligence, that four tranſports, laden with coals for Gibraltar, that ſeparated from lord Howe, are taken and their crews landed at Liſbon. We are ſorry to obſerve, that when ſhe ſailed there was no account whatever of the Ville de Paris, or any of the other ſhips belonging to that unfortunate fleet.

Extract of a letter from Elſinore, October 26.

"The Dutch have at this time in the North-ſeas a ſquadron of three ſail of the line and four frigates. The Britiſh ſquadron conſiſts of two 60 gun ſhips, one of 44 guns, and five frigates, beſides the cruizers to protect the trade."

Extract of a letter from Armagh, October 29.

"We are already beginning to feel the effects of the fencible ſcheme; laſt Tueſday a quarrel having happened between a volunteer and a large party of fencibles, who were beating up for recruits on our market day; they took the volunteer priſoner, and brought him to their colonel, who confined him in a room in the inn where he then was. The moment this got wind, a large body of people immediately aſſembled, and driving all the fencibles they met before them, ruſhed forward to the inn, and demanded 'that the volunteer ſhould be delivered up to them; this, after ſome heſitation, was complied with; but the ſpirit is now up, and when it will ſubſide Heaven only knows.'"

Orders are certainly ſent to America to countermand the evacuation of Charleſtown.

A vigorous attack on the French Weſt-India iſlands is expected early in the ſpring.

By letters received yeſterday from France it appears, that monſieur de Vintimille, with four line of battle ſhips and two frigates, ſailed from Breſt the 20th of October. Theſe men of war, in all probability, are gone to the weſtern iſlands in queſt of the Ville de Paris; and ſhould they find her in any of thoſe neutral ports, there is not a doubt but they would take poſſeſſion of her, as the Portugueſe have no forts there ſufficient to protect her.

The Friendſhip letter of marque, belonging to Dublin, has taken and ſent into Waterford, a ſmall American veſſel from Virginia to Nantz, with 80 hogſheads of tobacco on board, and about 60 barrels of rice.

The Dolphin packet, captain Flynn, from Harwich to Helvoet, which had been miſſing for near a fortnight paſt, and was generally ſuppoſed to have been loſt, it is now diſcovered was taken on the 4th inſtant off Fluſhing, by a large Dutch privateer, the crew of which carried captain Flynn and his people into the Texel, where they were ſent on ſhore and committed to priſon.

The truth of the above may be depended upon; but the cauſe of this extraordinary ſtep is yet unknown. How the ſtates of Holland will vindicate this atrocious infringement of the law of nations, time only can diſcover.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth to provide twelve months proviſion and ſtores for twelve ſail of the line, which will be detached, ſuppoſed for the Weſt-Indies, ſoon after lord Howe's arrival with the grand fleet.

One ſhip of 70 guns in the Spaniſh fleet received very conſiderable damage in the late action, and muſt have loſt a great number of men, as ſhe received the fire of four ſhips, and many ſhot between wind and water.

Great ſurpriſe has been expreſſed that general Elliot has ſent no diſpatches home; we are well aſſured the Peggy cutter has an officer on board, who is charged with official letters from the governor of Gibraltar.

In the Weſt-India fleet that ſailed from Portſmouth, on Thurſday laſt, there were upwards of 20 ſail of tranſports, loaded with all kinds of warlike implements for carrying on offenſive operations in the leeward iſlands, when admiral Pigot arrives from New-York.

Yeſterday evening a report was very current, that advice was received of the Ville de Paris being arrived at Antigua. We are ſorry to find upon an enquiry at the admiralty, that no ſuch intelligence was received there late laſt night.

Tueſday night orders were ſent from the admiralty to Portſmouth and Plymouth, for the refitting and victualling ſuch ſhips of lord Howe's fleet as may be in want of it, with the utmoſt diſpatch.

The time is approaching when the Dutch harbours will be frozen, and therefore we may deem our coaſts perfectly ſecure from any annoyance by the Mynheers, whoſe naval force in Europe muſt remain wholly inactive for ſome months.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, Oct. 8.

"Several regiments are aſſembling at Mohilow, from whence they file off ſucceſſively for the frontiers of Turkey; it ſeems a war with the Turks is expected."

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Oct. 31.

"They have launched at Harlingen, a ſhip of 64 guns; ſhe is named the Admiral-Tjerk-Hiddeſz de-Vries, in memory of the brave admiral of that name, who, in 1666, loſt his life in fighting valiantly againſt the Engliſh.

"A letter from Paris ſays, that by a ſhip arrived at Marſeilles, they had learnt, that there had been a terrible commotion at Conſtantinople, in which a great number of perſons loſt their lives; and it is even ſaid the grand ſeignior has been maſſacreed."

A letter from Liſbon of the 8th of October ſays, "that three Ruſſian men of war were arrived in the Tagus from the Downs, viz. the Conſtantinow, the Swiatoſlow, and the David and Slava. The ſame advices add, that three ſhips, being part of that ſquadron, were loſt the 18th of September laſt, viz. two of 66 guns, and one of 32."

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

In the Oſtend cutter, which arrived at Baltimore on Wedneſday laſt, came paſſenger Mr. Miller, late printer of the London Evening Poſt, and alſo of the London Courant, who for theſe fifteen years paſt, has ſo freely exerciſed the liberty of the preſs, to the advantage of his country and honour to himſelf; but particularly in aſſerting and defending the cauſe of America.—Mr. Miller comes over with the good wiſhes of the honourable Mr. Laurens, in whoſe happy deliverance he was particularly inſtrumental.

The advices we have been favoured with by the above veſſel, reſpecting the continuation of the war, are in ſubſtance—that the idea of the beſt informed in England, reſpecting peace, was as vague as it is among the people of this country.—The negociation was in train at the time the above veſſel left Europe. But as it had been made throughout a parliamentary war, the reſult of the whole was intended to be ſubmitted to it on the firſt meeting. It would aſſemble on the 28th of November, eight days after the departure of the Oſtend; the work of peace would be then brought forward and canvaſſed; the adjournment would ſoon after follow; and their reſolves on the buſineſs could not take place till near the latter end of the preſent month.

So far from the negociation having been broke up, as has been reported, the ports of Calais and Dover had juſt been opened for the admiſſion of the paſſage boats of both countries; and it was even expected that the letters of each would be permitted to paſs.—But notwithſtanding the promiſing appearance of peace, no relaxation of the means of war on any part had taken place: on the contrary, every power was ſtraining the laſt nerve, to be well prepared for the opening of the campaign of the new year.—May the efforts of America not be the laſt nor the leaſt.

By an accident the above veſſel does not bring the Engliſh official advices of the relief of Gibraltar, nor of the engagement which followed between the combined fleets and the Engliſh; however, the following is the ſubſtance of the Engliſh account:—The attack by the floating batteries, was made on the 13th of September—While they were ſtationing and mooring, which took up nearly three hours, not a gun was fired from the garriſon: when that was compleated, a moſt tremendous fire of red-hot balls took place. Several of the veſſels were blown up, and the reſt ſunk. The above floating batteries carried 213 braſs cannon, and each gun had an allotment of 30 men, 320 of the whole number of which, the Engliſh account ſays, were ſaved by the great exertions they made.

Lord Howe arrived in the Streights on the 14th: the combined fleet were then at Algeſiras. The official account ſays, that from a want of attention to the directions which had been given the tranſports, only four got in; the reſt, with lord Howe's fleet, were driven, by a very ſtrong current and blowing weather, beyond Europa-Point, and behind the rock. The next and following day the remainder, except one, were all got in. The weather and winds had been dreadful, in which both fleets had ſuffered.

After the Engliſh had compleated the relief of the garriſon, lord Howe ſailed out of the Streights, followed by the combined fleet. On the 17th, about ſix o'clock in the evening, an engagement took place, and continued for more than two hours, when both fleets ſepar[illegible] The line of each fleet, and the attack was at a conſiderable diſtance. The Engliſh official account ſays, that lord Howe laid-to, and that during the night the combined fleet had ſailed for Cadiz. The loſs on the part of the Engliſh was about 60 men killed and 120 wounded. No ſhips on either ſide were taken; but a few days before, during the gale, the St. Michael, a fine ſhip of 72 guns, had run on ſhore near Europa-Point, within reach of one of the batteries of the garriſon, who took poſſeſſion, and got her off with little leſs loſs than her maſts.

Lord Howe ſays the combined fleet conſiſted of 46 ſail; the Ghent paper ſays there were only 32; the Engliſh 34.

The place of the engagement between the two fleets is juſt at the entrance of the Streights, between the two continents of Europe and Africa, cape Trefulcar, in Spain, forming one ſide, and cape Spartel, in Africa, the other.

Lord Howe had arrived at Portſmouth, and afterwards in London, previous to the ſailing of the Oſtend, after leaving 15 ſail to cruize in the chops of the channel.

The London Evening Poſt of the 12th of November laſt, contains the following ſtatement of the fleet which ſailed from Jamaica on the 25th of July, under convoy of the Ramilies, and ſeveral other men of war.

MERCHANTMEN.

Arrived	62
Taken	15
Foundered	9
Miſſing	14
Retaken	2
Put back	1
	103

State of the Ships that were convoy to the above Fleet.

Ramilies 74, Quitted by her people, and burnt on the 21ſt of September.

Ville de Paris 110, ſeen on the 22d of September diſmaſted, 150 leagues to the weſtward of Corvo.

Hector 74, parted company before the hurricane, and has not ſince been heard of.

Glorieux 74, ſeen the day after the hurricane diſmaſted, ſuppoſed to have foundered.

Centaur 74, ſeen the day after the hurricane diſmaſted, ſuppoſed to have foundered.

Canada 74, arrived at Portſmouth.

Ardent 64, arrived at Port Royal, leaky.

Jaſon 64, arrived at Briſtol.

Caton 64, arrived at Halifax.

Pallas 36, at ditto.

Recapitulation of the Men of War.

Arrived	5
Miſſing	4
Foundered	1
	10

*** The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meets on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock, at the Univerſity. The members are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance, as that evening is the time appointed for electing new members, and ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction are in nomination.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

THE STREET COMMISSIONERS propose to LETT all the paved STREETS and ALLEYS of this City, in small Districts, to commence the second Day of February next, for one year, to such Persons as will engage to keep them clean for the Benefit of the Manure; and they will receive Applications for that Purpose every Friday Evening, at the Court-House, until that Time.

By Order of the Board,

Philad. Jan. 3, 1783. JOHN GRAFF, Clerk.

MR. DALLY, at the old Coffee-house, the corner of Front and Market-streets, has opened a House of Entertainment, where he will provide Oysters and other Suppers on the shortest Notice. As he has laid in a good stock of Beer, Wine, and other liquors of the best quality, he hopes by his constant and ready attendance to those Gentlemen who favor him with their custom, to merit a continuation of their favors.

THE Widow PRIESTLY having returned to her old House of Entertainment, at the sign of the KING of PRUSSIA, in Bristol, returns her most grateful thanks to her former friends, and the public in general, for their past favours;---and as she has laid in every necessary article for the accommodation of Gentlemen Travellers and their Horses, &c. she flatters herself they will find every attention paid to their being as commodiously entertained as formerly. Bristol, Dec. 29, 1782.

TO BE LETT,

A LOT of GROUND,

Between Moravian-Alley and Third-street,---would be very convenient for a Board or Lumber-yard. Enquire of the Printers.

By virtue of an Act, passed in the last session of the General Assembly, for vesting several Houses and Lots of Land in the city of Philadelphia, the residuary real Estate of JOHN NICHOLAS, deceased, in Trustees, to sell the same, and to divide the money arising agreeable to Law and the said Testator's Will,

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th of February, will be SOLD, the following described

HOUSES and Lots of LAND,

At the Coffee-House, at six o'clock in the evening, by Public AUCTION, to the highest bidder,

A THREE story brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, now in possession of James Cochran, opposite the old Presbyterian Meeting, in Market-street, containing on said street 16 feet 9 inches, and extending north to a three feet alley, 97 feet; bounded south by Market-street, west by Joseph Cruikshank's house, east by a three feet alley, extending from Market-street to Church-alley.

A LOT, back of the aforesaid messuage, on which is an old stable, the same breadth of the Market street lot, 59 feet deep; bounded by Church-alley on the north, Joseph Cruikshanks on the west, the three feet alley leading from Market-street, to which it has a privilege, on the east, and the three feet alley mentioned in the aforesaid lot on the south, to which it has an equal privilege.

A two story HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the north side of Church-alley, in breadth on said alley 15 feet 4 inches, in depth 120 feet, or thereabouts; bounded by Church-alley south, Joseph Paschall's ground west, Jonathan Mifflin's east, estate of Widow Wister north.

A HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, on the south side of Mulberry or Arch-street, near the sign of the George Tavern, containing on said street 17 feet and an half, and in depth 50 feet; bounded north by said street, east by John Reynolds, south by Samuel Mickle's estate, and west by heirs of Edward Warner, subject to a ground-rent of 35 Shillings per annum, payable to Rebecca Steel.

The terms will be made known at the time of sale.

BENJAMIN MORGAN,
MARMADUKE COOPER,
SAMUEL HUDSON.

Jan. 8, 1783.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the premises, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst.

A PLANTATION, situate in the Great Valley, Chester county, one mile from the Admiral Warren Tavern, containing 150 acres of good limestone land, about 90 acres cleared and under good fence; on the premises are a log house and barn, about six acres of watered meadow made, and about eight acres more may be made at a very small expence, an orchard, containing 100 apple-trees of the best grafted fruit, that is just in perfection; the cleared land has been limed very lately (there being a kiln and quarry on the premises) the woodland well timbered, the Valley creek running through the premises. The terms of payment will be made known on the day of sale, by

Jan. 1. BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, jun.

N. B. The sale to begin at two o'clock P. M. said day. †

To be SOLD by private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleasantly situated, in a neck of Connegocheague creek, Washington county, State of Maryland, containing about 200 acres, one half of which is excellent meadow ground, 40 acres now in compleat order; there are 400 young apple-trees which bear in abundance, 200 of them of the best grafted fruit, from near Philadelphia, among them are a great variety of the best and most curious fruits; the buildings new, consisting of a dwelling-house, 30 feet by 25, finished in the best manner usual for such houses, with cellars under, &c. there is a large convenient barn and a number of stables in good order, a well of water, gardens pailed, and the whole of said place under good fencing. An indisputable title will be given, and the terms made known, by applying to the subscriber, living on said premises, within seven miles of Hager's-Town. § JACOB KIBLER.

TO BE SOLD.

A PLANTATION or TRACT of Land, containing 130 acres, situated in Hilltown township, Bucks county, 30 miles from Philadelphia, and on the public road to Bethlehem, 25 acres of which are good meadow, most of which can be watered, and 10 acres more may be made, about 40 or 50 acres woodland, the remainder cleared and under good fence. On this place is a good stone House, two stories high, with a square Log House adjoining, square log barn, with stables under the mows, a very good orchard of near two hundred apple trees, a good pailed garden, and three excellent springs of water, that never failed the last summer, one of them within 6 rods of the house. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS MORRIS.

N. B. If this place is not sold by the first of March ensuing, it will then be exposed to public sale on the premises. ¶

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living on William Turner's place, at the three mile stone, on the Ridge road, in November last, a bay MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock T C, hath some white in her face. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within three weeks from the date of this advertisement, or she will be sold for the same, by

Jan. 8, 1783. † JOHN M'SWENEY.

Just imported for SALE, in the last ships arrived at Baltimore from France.

By *JOHN WOODWARD*,

At his STORE in Front-street, near Union-Street, where Mr. Tench Coxe lately lived,

AN Assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes.---Britannia and other Linens.---Sheetings, Shalloons, Camblets and Callimancoes.---Superfine, second and coarse Broad Cloths.---Broad and narrow Flanders Bedticks.---Flannels, Coatings, Duffils and superfine Frizes.---Corduroys, Sattins and Velvets, &c. &c.

January 8, 1783. ¶

WILLIAM JONES,

ORGAN-BUILDER, from Charlestown, South Carolina,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he undertakes cleaning, repairing, quilling and tuning harpsichords, forte-pianos and spinnets, on reasonable terms; he also can alter the touch of harpsichords and spinnets, so as to be more agreeable to the performer, and better for the instrument; likewise tunes guittars. Those ladies and gentlemen who please to employ him, may depend on his utmost endeavours to render them perfect satisfaction, Enquire at John Keeys, Hatter, in Strawberry-Alley. ¶

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 28th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, Two certain lots or pieces of land, situate in Lower Darby township, one of them containing about 8 acres, bounded by lands of John Pearson, Esq; and others; the other containing about 6 acres, bounded by lands of John Gruber and others; late the estate of John Mitchell, jun. seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas from the Commissioners of this county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 29th day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, A certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the township of Edgmont, containing acres, more or less; late the estate of Daniel Register; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 30th day of January instant, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 150 acres, with a grist-mill and saw-mill thereon erected, situate in Vincent township, Chester county; bounded by lands late of John Young and others; late the property of Sebastian Keely, deceased; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, January 6, 1783. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 31st day of January instant, at 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 100 acres, situate in West-Nantmill township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Jason Cloud, James Graham, and others; late the property of John Gault; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni exponas from the Commissioners of this county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 3d day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain messuage, plantation, and tract of land, situate in East-Fallowfield township; bounded by the lands of Philip Dougherty and others, containing about 100 acres, more or less; late the estate of David M'Kim; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff. ¶

Chester, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed will be sold at public sale, at the house of John Erwin, Inn-keeper, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A lot or 2 acres of land, together with the one ninth part of a moiety or half part of an house, situate in the township and county aforesaid; late the estate of Caleb Woodrow; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by ‡ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, January 6, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 5th day of February next, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, situate in West-Fallowfield township, Chester county; late the estate of John Hetherington; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on the 6th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, situate in East-Nottingham township, Chester county; bounded by lands of John Crawford and others; late the estate of John Moody; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold by public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of February next, about 12 o'clock, A messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing about 40 acres, more or less, situate in Kennet township, Chester county; bounded by lands of Peter Bell and others; late the estate of John Warner; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783. ¶ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, A certain small lot of land, situate in Lower Chichester, adjoining the Market-square, and lands of Richard Clayton and others, late the estate of Daniel Fritch; seized and taken in execution and to be sold, by

Chester, Jan. 6, 1783 † JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Reading, December 28, 1782.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be SOLD by public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of January next, at the house of Daniel Kunsman, tavern-keeper, in Oley township, Berks county, A certain PLANTATION and Tract of LAND, containing about 25 acres, adjoining lands of William Stapleton, Nicholas Hunter, Moses Roberts and John Lesher; whereon are a very large, handsome new stone house, with suitable buildings for a store or a tavern: One other MESSUAGE and Tract of LAND, containing about 40 acres, adjoining Moses Roberts, Jacob Hill and William Stapleton; and one other MESSUAGE and 12 acres of LAND, adjoining lands of John Hill and Jacob Hill; all in Oley township, in the county of Berks aforesaid; and one other MESSUAGE and Tract, of about 70 acres of LAND, situate in Earl township, in the said county, adjoining Jacob Hill, Casper Creesemer and others; late the estate of Christian Hunter; seized and taken in execution, by

PHILIP KREMER, Sheriff.

N. B. The sales will begin precisely at one o'clock in the afternoon. ¶

GOOD ENCOURAGEMENT will be given to a Person acquainted with SLITTING IRON, and to FORGEMEN, by applying to *JOSHUA GIBSON*, at Brandywine Iron-works, about three miles from Wilmington. ¶

Gloucester county, January 2, 1783.

WAS lately captured at Egg-harbour, by the subscriber, commanding a company of militia in the service of the State of New-Jersey, a Negroe MAN, named PETER, about 22 or 23 years of age, who says he belongs to one Smith Frame, at the head of Indian river; his master is desired to make application to the Goaler of Gloucester county, in New-Jersey, by the first day of February next, pay the expence, and take charge of him, or he will be sold for the same, for the use of the captors, by, ‡ JOHN DAVIS.

WHEREAS Peter Woods, of Plumstead township, county of Bucks, obtained a note of EIGHTEEN POUNDS of the subscriber, dated in 1776, and refuses to give up the same, although it has been paid five years since, the note could not be had at said payment, by reason of it being in JOHN THOMSON Sheriff's hand, for his security in another fraud of the same kind. These are to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as the subscriber will contend the payment of the same, to the uttermost. † WILLIAM MAINS, senior.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED out of the pasture of Jacob Snevely, living in Leacock township, Lancaster county, on the 23d of November last, a bay GELDING, 2 years old last spring, a natural trotter, about 13 hands high, with a long sort of a star on his forehead, curley on his wither, and never was dock'd. Whoever secures the said creature, so that the owner may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by the abovementioned Jacob Snevely, or by the subscriber, at Lancaster.

Lancaster, Dec. 29. † WILLIAM BAUSMAN.

STRAYED or STOLEN, in the night preceding the 21 day of the 1st month 1783, from the subscriber, living in the township of East Marlborough, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, a likely well set bay MARE, about 15 hands high, a black mane and tail, a small star in her forehead, can pace, trot and canter. Whosoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the owner may have her again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and if STOLEN, for taking up and securing the mare and thief, so that he may be brought to Justice, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by

‡ JACOB PEIRCE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in New Providence township, Philadelphia county, a red brown HEIFER, supposed to be one year and a half old, mark'd on the right ear. The owner is hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JOHN MOYER.

August 6, 1782. †

To be SOLD by

WILLIAM FORBES,

At the Corner of Water and Walnut-streets,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
CONIAC BRANDY, by the Pipe;
TENERIFFE WINE, by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask
COFFEE, by the Barrel or Bag;
White and brown Havanna SUGARS;
Loaf Ditto;
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead;
Hyson and Bohea TEA;
ALLOM SALT, by the Bushel or Quantity;
A Sett of COPPER KETTLES and BELL for a Ship;
A few Barrels of Jersey PORK, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS RANDALL & Co.

In Front-street, a few Doors above Market-street,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead;
COFFEE, by the Bag;
Also, a Quantity of SALT;
LEAD and TIN in Boxes.

December 10, 1782.

WAS left at the subscriber's, in Berwick township, York county, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th of November last, by a man who called himself JAMES RICHERSON, a waggon, three horses, and a Negroe boy called Crismus; the said Richerson went away to meet the owner of said waggon, and is not returned since; the said Negroe boy says his master's name is Mark Ronfroe, living at Henry county, in the State of Virginia. The proper owner or owners of said waggon, horses and Negroe boy, is hereby desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away from ¶ WILLIAM BAGHER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WHEREAS some time since one WILLIAM DUNWICK, a Gunsmith, came to the subscriber and borrowed sundry Smith's tools, among which was a new forging anvil, and bick iron; just before he absconded, a young man was seen to take the said tools away in a wheel-barrow; if said young man will give me information where he carried them to, he shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble with thanks; said Dunwick had, when he went away, an old red coat, a brown coat and grey overhauls, he is a stout well sett man, wears his own hair, and supposed to be about 40 years of age; had on an old round hat. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who gives information where he may be found, or secured in any goal in the United States. SARAH CAVE, Midwife in Fourth-street, behind the Stage-Office, opposite the the Indian Queen. *December 18, 1782.*

The 24th day of 12th Month, 1782.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT one hundred Acres of LAND, with Improvements, half the tract cleared, good upland and meadow, the remainder well timbered; on said premises are a grist and merchant mill, on a good constant stream of water, well situated for business, 13 miles from Philadelphia. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SAMUEL RHOADS, late of the township of Blockley, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and all those who have any demands against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, that they may be adjusted and paid by his son ADAM RHOADS, Administrator.

November 19, 1782.

STRAYED from the pasture of the subscriber, in New-London township, Chester county, on the 8th of June last, a black MARE COLT, three years old next spring, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a natural trotter, a small star in her forehead in the shape of a C, a little white on each hind foot. Whoever takes up the said colt, and gives notice to the subscriber, so that he may get her again, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS STRICKLAND.

A WOMAN,

WITH a good BREAST of MILK, and who can be well recommended, would be glad to take a CHILD into her House to NURSE. Enquire of the Printers. †

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Seventy acres of LAND, in Chriſtiana hundred, New-Caſtle county, on which is a ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 40 feet front, well finiſhed off, a good barn and ſtables, 45 feet by 32, ſheds and other neceſſary out-houſes, a good ſpring and houſe over it, pailed garden, three orchards, moſtly young trees, nine acres of good watered meadow made, and more partly cleared, plow land good, and well watered, the woodland is well timbered, the whole in good repair, in a healthy good neighbourhood, near to different ſorts of mills, and houſes of worſhip, within eight miles of Wilmington, and ſeven of Newport, on the weſt branch of the Kennet or Lewis's road; and as the roads to Newport and Oakeſſion branches from ſaid Kennet road cloſe by ſaid houſe, it is generally eſteemed as the only ſuitable place (vacant) for a ſtore and tavern within many miles of the ſame; therefore, about 40 acres of the ſaid upland and 5 acres of watered meadow, in the forks of ſaid roads, and the above buildings and improvements, will be ſold ſeparate, for either of ſaid employments, if it would ſuit the purchaſer beſt. The title is good, and clear of quitrent. With ſaid land may be had a good ſtock of horſe kind, horned cattle, and farming utenſils of all ſorts, as the ſubſcriber intends to move into a town. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or that part for a tavern, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, GEORGE CRAGHEAD.

TO BE SOLD,

By EDWARD and ISAAC PENINGTON,
At their STORE in Saſſafras Street,
LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
and MOLASSES. ‡

Philadelphia, November 6, 1782.

ALL perſons indebted to WILLIAM SHREVE, of Mansfield townſhip, in the county of Burlington, Storekeeper, are deſired to pay their debts to Robert Emley, Clayton Newbold, or Caleb Newbold, who are impowered by the ſubſcribers to receive them, or they may expect to be ſued; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid William Shreve, are deſired to bring in their accounts to the ſaid Robert Emley, Clayton or Caleb Newbold, or to either of us.

JEREMIAH WARDER, jun.
MORDECAI LEWIS,
SAMUEL COATS, † } Aſſignees of William Shreve.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION and tract of LAND, containing about 114 acres, ſituate in East Caln townſhip, Chester county, on which is a good dwelling-houſe and barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, about 15 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made; alſo two bearing orchards, good running water in every field, the woodland well timbered, and a conſtant ſtream of water, within one rod of the door. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes.

November 8, 1782. † ROGER NORTH.

Charles Townſhip, Cheſter County.

WHEREAS DAVID JAMES, by a certain inſtrument of writing, either forged or falſe, read to me ſaid James, by Anthony Campbell, living at Downing's-town; NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that no one is to purchaſe that part of the eſtate which Owen James and his wife Jane doth claim a right to, bearing date the 25th day of March, *Anno Domini* 1779, by reaſon I never conveyed ſaid writing upon oath. ¶ DAVID JAMES.

RUN AWAY from ISAAC ALLEN, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 4th inſtant, an indented NEGROE WOMAN, named PHEBE, and took her Child with her, called HANNAH, near three years old. The woman is between 22 and 23 years old, a ſhort, chunkey, likely wench, and had a great variety of clothes with her, ſo that her cloathing cannot be particularly deſcribed. She is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted ſome where in Philadelphia, under the name of being free. Whoever takes up ſaid wench and child, and delivers them to ELIJAH WEED, Keeper of the New Goal, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or if taken in the country, and brought to their maſter, living in Mill-Creek hundred, New-Caſtle county, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† WILLIAM JOHN.

Baſkenridge, Somerſet county, State of New Jerſey, July 6.

ALL perſons indebted, either by bond, note or book account, to the *eſtate of* JOHN MORTON, *late of the city of New-York*, merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to make them known to the ſubſcribers.

¶ MARIA S. MORTON,)
tbctf JACOB MORTON) acting Executors.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ROBERT MAGIL, late of the townſhip of Warwick, and county of Bucks, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are required to make ſpeedy payments; thoſe who do not comply with this requeſt, may expect without further notice to be proſecuted according to law. All thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts to

¶ BENJAMIN SNODGRASS, and)
Oct. 18. WILLIAM DUNGAN,) Execut.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, An Apprentice Boy, named WILLIAM GEMEINBOWER, about 15 years of age, has dark brown hair. He had on a blue linſey jacket, a pair of white linen trowſers, a homeſpun linen ſhirt, a pair of large plated buckles in his ſhoes, and a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid boy and brings him to me, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by BALTISS FLEISHER.

Northern Liberties or Upper Ferry.

THE ſubſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with two HORSE-BOATS, a SCOW, and all other neceſſary boats, in compleat order for the care and convenience of paſſengers, continues to give the ſtricteſt attendance to the ferry, and hopes his attention to his buſineſs will entitle him to the favor of his former cuſtomers and others. JOSEPH VAN-DYKE.

N. B. Entertainment for man and horſe, boats and proper hands to attend, are always ready to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, who wiſh to go on parties of pleaſure or buſineſs. †

PETER LEMAICRE

Has for SALE, at his STORE, in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets,

A QUANTITY of different coloured Woollens, and divers other Articles; alſo a quantity of Virginia Tobacco; all of which he will ſell at the loweſt rate poſſible, for ready money or bills of exchange upon Europe.

As the ſaid Peter Lemaigre is a ſtranger in this country, and is deſirous of returning to Europe, he deſires all thoſe to whom he is indebted, to apply at his ſtore for payment when his engagements with them are expired. He alſo begs thoſe who are indebted to him to make as ſpeedy a ſettlement as poſſible, otherwiſe he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of obliging them.

N. B. A reward of FOUR DOLLARS will be given to any perſon, who will inform the ſaid Peter Lemaigre where one JOHN PLEINY reſides now. He kept ſhop the beginning of laſt year in Front-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets. † 4 w

Joſiah Hewes & Joſeph Anthony,

Having entered into Partnerſhip, have removed from the Store, lately occupied by Joſiah Hewes, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the Stores, on the North Side of Cheſnut-ſtreet Wharff, where they have for Sale, lately imported,

SCARLET, blue, mixed and drab coloured ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths; crimſon, green, purple, plain and figured Genoa Velvets; fine Dutch Hollands; a Variety of Silks and Gauzes; tambour'd Muſlins; embroidered Silk Waiſtcoat Patterns; Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Dimities; Dowlas; fine white Florence Gingham; wrought Gingham Waiſtcoat Patterns; black Plumes; black Lace, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Green Tea; Nutmegs; Allſpice; Weſt-India Rum; French Brandy; Spermaceti Candles and Sweet Oil. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE from the ſubſcriber, a certain JAMES WILLARD, of Glouceſter county, near Penſauken creek: Said Willard is much given to company and gaming, and lately poſſeſſed a plantation on the Delaware, near ſaid creek. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Willard, and ſecure him in Burlington goal, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges. He was taken in cuſtody for debt at the ſuit of Thomas Green, by

JOSEPH BRACKNEY, Conſtable.

Burlington County, State of New-Jerſey,
December 10, 1782. ¶

Philadelphia, December 11, 1782.

WHEREAS many of the PUBLIC LAMPS in this city have been wantonly broke, the cups and oil taken out, and otherwiſe damaged; the Wardens have thought fit to publiſh the following extracts of a law for regulating and continuing the nightly watch, enlightening the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the city of Philadelphia, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, offering a reward of TEN POUNDS to any perſon that will apprehend and bring to juſtice ſuch offenders. And alſo do requeſt the inhabitants, at whoſe expence the lamps and pumps are ſupported, to give information of all damages done to ſaid lamps, or the public pumps, either wilfully or accidentally.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall and do, after the publication of this act, wilfully or maliciouſly break and carry away the handles of any of the pumps within the ſaid city, or otherwiſe injure or damage the ſame, every perſon ſo offending, and being thereof convicted by lawful teſtimony of one or more witneſſes, before one or more Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid city, ſhall, for the firſt offence, forfeit and pay the ſum of Five Pounds for each pump ſo broken or damaged; and for the ſecond and every other offence, the ſum of Ten Pounds.

XVI. And whereas ſeveral evil diſpoſed perſons have broken, and may wilfully and maliciouſly break and deſtroy the lamps hung out in the ſtreets, lanes and alleys of the ſaid city: To prevent the like malicious practices for the future, Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall and do, from and after the publication of this act, wilfully or maliciouſly break, throw down or extinguiſh any lamp, that is or ſhall be hung out, or ſet up to light the ſaid ſtreets, lanes or alleys, or ſhall wilfully and maliciouſly damage the poſt, iron or other furniture thereof, every perſon ſo offending therein, and being thereof convicted, by the lawful teſtimony of one or more witneſs or witneſſes, in any Court of Quarter Seſſions in and for the ſaid city, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of Twenty-five Pounds for each lamp ſo broken, thrown down, extinguiſhed, or otherwiſe damaged, and for each poſt, iron, or other furniture thereof ſo broken or damaged. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall accidentally or undeſignedly break, throw down, or extinguiſh any of the lamps aforeſaid, or damage any of the ſaid poſts, irons, or centry boxes, and having ſo done, ſhall fail of giving notice thereof to ſome one or more of the ſaid Wardens, within twenty-four hours from the time of the ſaid damage being done, every perſon ſo failing to give notice ſhall forfeit double the ſum of money neceſſary, in the judgment of the Wardens aforeſaid, to repair the ſame; but if notice be by him given as aforeſaid, he ſhall only pay ſo much as, in the judgment of the Wardens aforeſaid, will fully repair the damage done, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XXVII. And be it likewiſe further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any bound ſervant, Negroe or Mulatto ſlave, be convicted of wilfully and maliciouſly incurring any of the fines and penalties mentioned in this act, he, ſhe or they ſhall be whipped on the bare back, with twenty-one laſhes, at the public whipping-poſt, and kept on bread and water at hard labour, in the public work-houſe, three days, unleſs the maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch bound ſervant or ſlave, or ſome other perſon, ſhall pay the fine or penalty ſo incurred.

December 8, 1782.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, did, in the year 1779, purchaſe a piece or parcel of LAND, in Richland townſhip, Bucks county, State of Pennſylvania, containing 40 acres, from a certain Jacob Mock, for which he promiſed to deliver me a good and ſufficient title on the 27th day of November, in the year 1782, which promiſe he now refuſes to perform. I therefore forewarn all perſons from giving any money to the ſaid Jacob Mock upon the ſaid land, as he has received the greateſt part of the conſideration money from me,

¶ JONAS HARTSELL.

Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Nov. 13, 1782.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 23d of September, the two following creatures, viz. A white MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, remarkably white for her age, in good order, ſhod before, has been uſed to drawing, and may perhaps be a little chafed with the gears, has neither brand nor ear-mark, and if any other natural marks, not known; the other a ſorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a ſmall ratch in his face, and a white ſpot on his ſhoulder, made by the collar, and branded on the near buttock thus, S. Whoever ſecures and gives notice of ſaid creatures, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH.

P. S. Theſe creatures were bred about the Forks of Brandywine, and have gone that way. †

CAME to the plantation of John Humphrey, in Montgomery townſhip, Philadelphia county, about 6 weeks ago, a young pied HEIFER. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 27, 1782. ¶ JOHN HUMPHREY.

JUST PUBLISHED,
At BELL's *Book-ſtore, in Third-ſtreet,*
(Price HALF A DOLLAR)
The FIRST VOLUME of
THE MAN OF THE WORLD,

A new work of entertainment, by Mr. MACKENZIE of Edinburg, Author of Julia de Roubigne, and of the Man of Feeling.

This work of ſentiment refin'd,
To knowledge leads the willing mind:
Young men, and maidens, all attend,
For you this view of life is penn'd. ANON.

The ſecond Volume of this new work of entertainment will be publiſhed about fourteen days from this date.

And the third Volume, which will compleat the work, will be finiſhed about one month from this date. Price *Half a Dollar* each volume.

Now ſelling at BELL's *Book-ſtore in Third-ſtreet,*

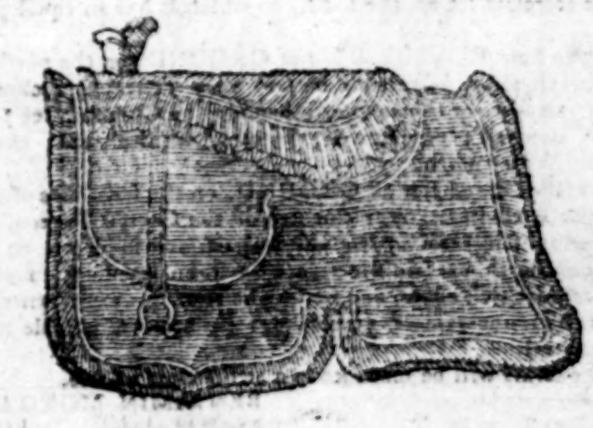
1. The Man of Feeling, with the Sentimental Sailor. Price *One Dollar.*
2. Hiſtory of Emma Corbett, three volumes. Price *Half a Dollar* each volume.
3. Lord Littleton's Familiar Letters to his Friends, with his Poems on ſeveral Occaſions. Price *One Dollar.*
4. Leſſons in Elocution, being modern miſcellaneous pieces from the beſt Authors, for the peruſal of perſons of taſte, and the improvement of youth. Price *Three Dollars.*
5. Perry's Royal Standard Engliſh Dictionary, exhibiting the moſt accurate ſpelling, and the true pronunciation of words, according to the preſent practice of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite ſpeakers in London; upon a plan perfectly plain, and intirely new. *Six Dollars.*
6. Entick's Engliſh Dictionary, for the pocket. *Six Dollars.*
7. French and Engliſh Dictionary, with the Engliſh and French Dictionary, for the pocket, by Nugent. *Ten Dollars.*
8. Sheridan's Genuine School for Scandal. *One Dollar.*
9. Pupil of Pleaſure, by Melmoth. *Three Dollars.*
10. Revolution of America, by the honeſt and philoſophical Abbe Raynal. Price *One Dollar.* ¶

STRAYED, on the 13th inſtant, from the Green Tree, in Third ſtreet, a dark brown HORSE, 13½ hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, either 3 or 4 white feet, a bald face, ſhod all round, the ſhoes ſtamped with the particular mark of the State where he formerly belonged. Whoever returns the ſaid Horſe to Iſaac Lort, Cryer, or the Keeper of the Green Tree Tavern, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reaſonable charges. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 100 acres of good land, ſome part cleared, about ſix acres of meadow made, and ſix more to be made, a new log houſe, two ſtories high, and a bearing orchard thereon. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

¶ THOMAS WILLIAMS.



A LEATHER FACTORY.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the Currying, Saddling, Harneſs and Shoemaking buſineſſes, in their different branches, and ſolicits their favour and intereſt: He has at preſent for ſale, a quantity of draw-bo t leſs, calfſkins, and dreſſed leather; likewiſe ſaddles of ſeveral kinds, bridles, portmanteaus, ſaddle-bags, bolſters and caps, boots and ſhoes, with many other articles in the leather trade, too numerous to particularize. He flatters himſelf that by his attention to buſineſs, and his particular care in the quality of his work, he will be able to give general ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom; they may depend on being ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, either by the quantity or ſingle article, at reaſonable rates, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Living in Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.
Philadelphia, November 26, 1782. ¶

AMOS WICKERSHAM,

In Arch-ſtreet, next door below the corner of Second-ſtreet, has for SALE,

OLD Madeira, Liſbon and Port Wine,
Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt-India Rum,
French Brandy,
Vinegar,
Loaf Sugar,
Boxes and barrels of Sugar,
Hyſſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas,
Green Coffee,
Ginger, Pepper, Alſpice and Indigo.
A few boxes 8 by 10 WINDOW GLASS. †

Philadelphia, October 21, 1782.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,
Living on the Dock, near the DRAWBRIDGE,
A QUANTITY of
Beſt BEN SOALS, and DRAW LEGS.

He alſo takes this method to inform his former CUSTOMERS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he

Has again began BUSINESS for himſelf,

TANNING, BOOT and SHOE-MAKING, wholeſale and retail.
He alſo takes in
HIDES to Tann on the SHARES.

Gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend upon being ſerved punctually, and to their ſatisfaction,

By the Public's very humble ſervant,
ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

N. B. Merchants in town and country, Captains of veſſels, and others, that take any quantity of Boots or Shoes, ſhall have reaſonable allowance.

ALEXANDER TOD,

Has removed his STORE from Walnut-ſtreet to Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, where he has for Sale,

BEST 9 qr. Blankets, Broad-cloths and Duffils, Pontoay and Laval Linens, Flanders and brown and white Ruſſia Sheeting, Callicoes and Chintzes, copper Tea-kettles, Coffee-pots, &c. &c. Alſo Sugar in Boxes, Sweediſh Steel and Pig-lead.